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ABSTRACT

A publication survey trip to Nigeria, Southern Africa, and Europe was taken by Julian W. Witherell of the African Section of the Library of Congress in 1972. The purpose of the trip was to improve the flow of publications about Africa to the Library of Congress. The trip was successful in that personal contacts helpful in obtaining local materials were strengthened and the interest in exchanging publications was stimulated. However, the author concludes that the success of the Nairobi acquisitions office indicates that the most effective method of acquisitions of African material would be the establishment of additional acquisitions offices in Africa. Descriptions of the publishing situation in Nigeria, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Angloa, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, the German Federal Republic and Great Britain are presented. (JG)

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Africana Acquisitions

Report of a Publication Survey Trip to Nigeria, Southern Africa, and Europe, 1972

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Report of a Publication Survey Trip to Nigeria, Southern Africa, and Europe, 1972

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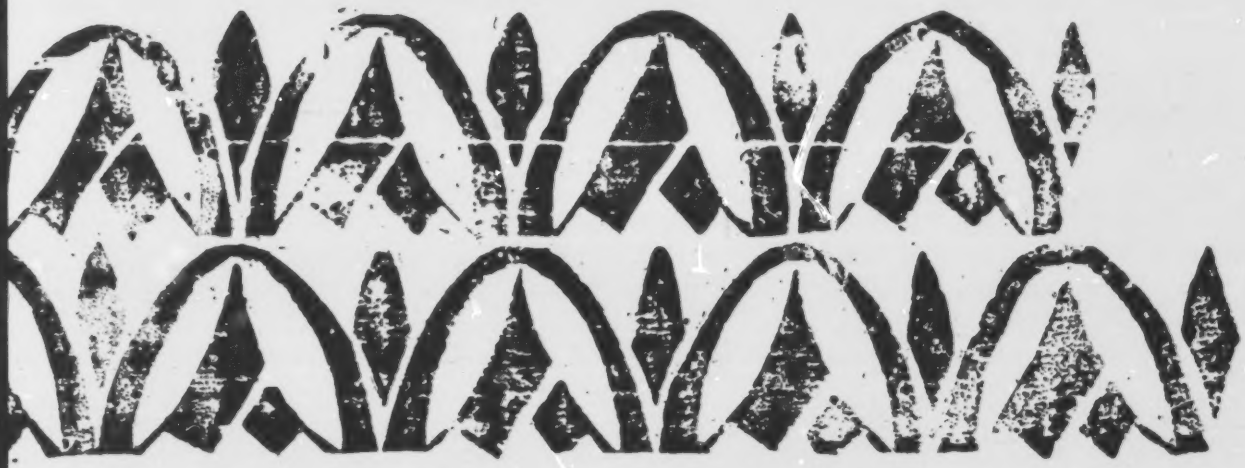

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Introduction

This report presents the main findings of a publication survey trip for the Library of Congress to Nigeria, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Angola, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Great Britain in January–June 1972. None of the seven African countries on the itinerary had been surveyed by a member of the African Section since 1966, when Mrs. Sharon B. Lockwood visited Nigeria, Botswana (then Bechuanaland), Lesotho (then Basutoland), Mozambique, and Angola. South Africa was last visited in 1961, by Dr. Conrad C. Reining, and Swaziland had not been covered on past surveys. Of the eight European countries, only the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain had been previously surveyed, and neither of these in the past 10 years. My report deals primarily with government agencies, universities, and other research organizations issuing a considerable body of material relating to African studies and with the major libraries and archives; it does not present an exhaustive account of information obtained. I shall be glad to supply additional information if amplification is desired on any part of the report.

Approximately half of my time was spent in an extensive survey of the many publishing centers, libraries, and archives of Nigeria and South Africa. In Nigeria my primary objectives were to strengthen LC's contacts with educational institutions and to improve the flow of publications of state governments to LC. In addition to Lagos, I visited Ibadan, Benin City, Enugu, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Kaduna, and Kano, as well as the university centers of Ife, Nsukka, and Zaria. In South Africa I focused my attention mainly on the country's 16 universities, its provincial administrations, and organizations concerned with race relations. The European part of the trip gave me an opportunity to visit numerous African studies centers and to see the wealth of Africana available in various libraries and archives.

The striking feature of this trip, in contrast to my past surveys mainly in francophone Africa, was the tremendous diversity I found in the publication situations in the various African states. This was of course expected in a trip covering countries very different in size, population, and economic development. Nevertheless, there are certain general characteristics shared by most of them. In each state, for example, the government printer distributes the official gazette and, in most cases, other legislative documents, compilations of laws, and some reports of government agencies. A considerable number of official documents, however, are distributed only by their own issuing agencies. These items are produced in limited quantities and are usually available only

on an exchange basis. To ensure our receipt of these publications, it is necessary to maintain exchange contacts with many government bureaus and research organizations. Exchanges with university libraries appear to be the best means of acquiring material issued by universities and other academic institutes. In Nigeria and South Africa LC's blanket order arrangements with commercial bookdealers are working effectively, enabling us to acquire a wide variety of material that must be purchased. Elsewhere, with the possible exception of Mozambique, there are apparently no bookdealers capable of assisting us in obtaining local material, and we must continue to acquire commercial publications either by direct subscription or through U.S. diplomatic posts.

The success of the survey trip depended to a large degree on the support I received from U.S. embassies and consulates in the countries visited. In every instance I had excellent cooperation in scheduling appointments, obtaining transportation, and arranging for material to be sent to LC. The USIS offices in Ibadan, Kaduna, and Kano, Nigeria, and in Maseru, Lesotho, also were of great help. During my visits to the East-Central, Rivers, and South-Eastern States of Nigeria, I had excellent cooperation from the state protocol offices and state librarians. In South Africa I received considerable assistance from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Orange Free State Library Service in arranging my itinerary. In acknowledging the assistance I received throughout the trip, I also wish to express my deep appreciation to Mrs. Mildred G. Balima and the staff of the African Section for their excellent work in conducting the section's activities during my extended absence.

The report is divided into sections describing my findings in each country, with a summary following each section on an African state. A list of organizations visited in both Africa and Europe is given in an appendix, and there is an index to subjects covered in the report. The preparation of this report was completed in September 1972.

Nigeria

Ibadan, Western State

(January 21–29)

Ibadan owes its position as a major publishing center of Nigeria primarily to the large number of studies prepared by the University of Ibadan and other research institutes in the area. The city's publication output is augmented by material produced by agencies of the Western State government and organizations concerned with regional economic development. On the university campus, I had appointments at the university library, the department of library studies, the Institute of African Studies, the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, and the National Archives. The university library has the largest collection of books and periodicals in Nigeria, about 250,000 bound volumes and 4,000 current serial titles. A new library wing houses its outstanding Africana collection, including a rare book section and files of Arabic manuscripts. Its Africana card catalog of some 34,000 citations was recently reproduced in book form by G. K. Hall Co. as *Africana Catalogue of the Ibadan University Library*. Mrs. Bisi Odeinde, acting university librarian, told me that the Nigerian depository law of 1970 transferred responsibility for collecting Nigeriana from Ibadan to the National Library in Lagos. The 1969 issue was the last annual volume of the *Nigerian National Bibliography* prepared by the university library, and subsequent compilations will be published by the National Library (see below under Lagos). At present Mrs. Odeinde's major project is preparing a basic collection for the library of the university's new campus at Jos in Benue-Plateau State.

The library has a number of microfilming projects, including one to microfilm major Nigerian newspapers. Mrs. Odeinde said that it has the following daily newspapers on microfilm: *Daily Times* (Lagos, from 1951), *Morning Post* (Apapa, from 1961), *New Nigerian* (Kaduna, from 1966), and the *West African Pilot* (Yaba, from 1950). She gave me a list of the library's newspaper holdings, including its collection of negative microfilm. At the time of my visit the library's microfilming equipment was out of order; I understand, however, that it does have the capacity to prepare positive prints of its microfilm holdings. Mrs. Odeinde is interested in finding an American library willing to send paper copies of the *New York Times* on an exchange basis; she said Ibadan would be willing to pay for airmail delivery. She informed me that the library has not yet filmed its large collections of *Official Gazettes* or *Blue Books* of Nigeria. All *Gazettes* of the Nigerian states are regularly received by the library, but it does not have duplicates to offer to other institutions.

In conversation with the exchange librarian, Mr. Oni Orisan, I learned that LC is on the mailing list to receive all the publications of the university and its affiliated in-

stitutions that can be offered on exchange. He gave me a recent library study, *Nigerian Periodicals and Newspapers, 1950–1970,* noting that there are plans to produce a bibliography on Nigerian monographs for the same period. In presenting to LC a copy of Ibadan's *Theses and Dissertations Accepted for Higher Degrees,* he mentioned his efforts to collect copies of all theses on Nigerian subjects prepared in foreign universities. Among other titles he sends to LC on exchange are the university's *Calendar,* the *Annual Report* and *Library Record* of the University Library, *African Notes,* the *Journal* of the Historical Society of Nigeria, *Nigeria Magazine, Nigerian Geographical Journal, Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies, Nigerian Journal of Science, West African Journal of Education, Orita,* and the *West African Medical Journal.*

At the university's department of library studies, formerly the Institute of Librarianship, I conferred with the acting director, Mrs. Adetowun Ogunsheye. The department currently has 11 graduate students, and it plans to increase enrollment substantially in the next several years to meet Nigeria's demands for qualified librarians, a need made greater by a recent announcement that the National Library will build branches in all 12 state capitals. On exchange she gave me the *Annual Report* of the department and its predecessor for the years 1964–71, its *Prospectus* for 1971–72, and *Nigerian Library Resources in Science and Technology,* number two in its Occasional Papers series, five of which have been issued to date. Other Occasional Papers missing from our collections were not available on exchange, but I was able to purchase them at the University of Ibadan Bookshop. Later, in Lagos, I learned that Mrs. Ogunsheye is compiling a bibliography of Yoruba literature for publication by the University of Ife.

The Institute of African Studies, an interdisciplinary center with a strong emphasis on Nigerian anthropology, history, and linguistics, issues most of its studies in an Occasional Papers series. Professor R. G. Armstrong, the director, gave me a list of the 30 numbers issued to date and mentioned that they are also listed in the annual *Catalogue of Publications* of the Ibadan University Press. At one time the institute sent them on an exchange basis to foreign libraries, but Professor Armstrong now prefers to leave exchange arrangements to the university library. Some are available through the library, while others are obtainable only by purchase from the University Bookshop, and LC's blanket order dealer in Nigeria, Nigerian Book Suppliers (see below under Lagos), is purchasing them for us as they appear. Professor Armstrong pointed out that the institute plans to issue in 1972 a series of bilingual literary works in English and Yoruba, including a Yoruba opera (both text and recordings will be available). These will also be on sale through the University Bookshop, but he wants them to be offered on exchange by the university library. In response to my inquiry concerning the institute's Centre of Arabic Documention, he said that no issue of its *Research Bulletin* had appeared in several years and that Ibadan now has no specialist in this field on its faculty. He expressed the hope that the university could find someone in the near future to resume collecting Arabic documents, especially in the Benue River region. The *West African Archeological Newsletter* will be replaced in 1972 by the *Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology* of the Nigerian Anthropological and Sociological Association. Inquiries regarding the new publication can be addressed directly to Professor Armstrong, who is treasurer of the association.

The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) is an agency of the federal government temporarily located on the Ibadan campus. Dr. H. M. A. Bola Onitiri, its director, explained the institute's role in preparing studies on development schemes in Nigeria and its relationship to the Council of Directors of Economic and Social Research Institutes in Africa (CODESRIA), of which he serves as chairman. The council is developing in Dakar a computerized record of research in progress in Africa, and it is scheduled to meet this year to develop a system for distributing this information. At NISER I also talked with the librarian, Mr. Adebisi Aladejana, who showed me its collections of about 18,000 bound volumes. He told me that LC is on his mailing list to receive on exchange all NISER publications, including its *Annual Report, Library Accessions List*, and various monographs. Among the recent items forwarded to LC are *Marketing Board Systems; a Bibliography* and *Reconstruction and Development in Nigeria; Proceedings of a National Conference*. Only one volume of NISER's *Kainji Lake Studies* has been issued to date, and the *NISER Information Bulletin* ceased publication in 1968. He informed me that he is compiling *A List of Books on the Economy of Nigeria for 1969* that would be forwarded to LC later this year. Nigeria

Another federal government agency, the National Archives, is also housed temporarily at Ibadan until a new headquarters is built in Lagos. Mr. S. O. Sowoolu, the controller, explained that the depository contains records of the federal, Western State, and Mid-Western State governments. Most of its holdings, however, are from the colonial period and include records of mission stations from the late 19th century. A 30-year closure rule is maintained, except that more recent materials of a routine nature can be seen by researchers. Heat and humidity, as in many African archives, are major problems. Mr. Sowoolu commented that adequate, air-conditioned storage facilities were lacking and that there was no equipment for reproducing or restoring materials in poor condition. The latest *Annual Report* of the Archives covers the fiscal year 1964–65. More recent reports are still in draft form, and Mr. Sowoolu hopes to print them in the near future and send them to the Archives exchange partners.

At the time of my visit to Ibadan, the University of Ife still maintained a small campus near the University of Ibadan. Several of its faculties, including the Institute of Administration, were located there. I understand that this campus is to close this summer and that all facilities will be centered at the new Ife campus after September 1972. Mrs. J. O. Y. Akinsete, the institute's assistant librarian, showed me its collection of some 25,000 volumes, including one of the best sets of Nigerian state documents I found anywhere in the country. In our conversation regarding exchange possibilities she pointed out that the institute could not send any more publications to LC until we submit a written statement indicating the material we can offer in return. The institute's current output includes its *Annual Report, Quarterly Journal of Administration, List of Recent Acquisitions* (semiannual), and occasional monographs. All of its publications are available by purchase directly from the institute's library, where I bought *An Introduction to Western Nigeria* and *A Catalogue of Unpublished Works by the Staff and Students of the Institute*.

Ibadan, as a major academic center, has attracted a number of agricultural research organizations to locate there. Perhaps the most prestigious of these is the new International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), which is building a large center

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near the city to investigate means of improving "the productivity and quality of food in the lowland, humid tropics." It operates with the support of Agency for International Development (AID) and with grants from other foreign governments and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. In my conversation with Dr. H. R. Albrecht, the director, and Mr. S. Lawani, the librarian, I learned that the institute plans to publish its first *Annual Report* in 1972. They agreed to add LC to the mailing list for it. From Mr. Lawani, I received IITA's first major bibliographic study, *Union List of Selected Scientific and Technical Periodicals in Nigerian Libraries,* issued in 1970.

The federal government operates two major agricultural research centers near Ibadan, the Federal Department of Agricultural Research and the Federal Department of Forest Research. At the former I purchased issues of its *Annual Report* missing from our collections; the *Report* for 1966–67 was the latest available. I also obtained lists of the department's studies on a number of topics, such as soil fertility and cassava cultivation. At the Federal Department of Forest Research I learned from Mr. D. E. Iyamabo, the director, that its entire publishing program is being reorganized. As its *Annual Report* has not been issued since 1965–66, Mr. Iyamabo expressed the hope that he could bring out a five-year cumulation covering the 1966–71 period. The department is planning to issue its technical reports in three series: Savanna Series (continuing the Research Papers of the Savanna Forest Research Institute), Forest Products Series, and Forestry Series. I asked him to forward all departmental publications to LC on exchange and suggested that he also contact the U.S. National Agricultural Library regarding an exchange of material.

In addition to being a research center Ibadan serves as the capital of Western State and as the major commercial center of Western State and neighboring Kwara State. Most official publications of Western State appear in printed form, and many are distributed directly by the Government Printer, a divisi[illegible] of the Ministry of Information and Home Affairs. I was assured by Mr. A. A. [illegible], the government printer, that LC was on his mailing list to receive on exchange all current material available from his office. Among the periodicals he sends us are the *Official Gazette* and the various ministerial reports and special studies appearing in the numbered series Official Documents of Western State, which includes most departmental annual reports. Mr. Bolu pointed out that many Official Documents, although numbered, are not printed but are prepared only in mimeographed form for limited distribution within the state government. I gave him a list of issues in this series missing from LC, and he agreed to forward to us as many as he could locate in his files. He does not retain back issues of the *Official Gazette*.

A number of Western State government agencies distribute their own publications instead of channeling them through the Government Printer. Among these agencies are the Information Office of the Ministry of Information and Home Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction, and Western State Library. At the Information Office Mr. J. Kola Bamgbelu, acting chief information officer, agreed to place LC on his exchange mailing list for the wide variety of material compiled and distributed by his agency. Among the items he gave me were *The Sculpture of Western Nigeria, Progress in Western Nigeria Through Self-Sacrifice and Greater Productivity, 1971–72,* and the two latest issues of the cultural review *Gangan* (no. 3, Oct. 1970, is the latest). For information on

educational material, I visited the General Publications Section of the Ministry of Education. The officer in charge, Mrs. O. O. Arowolo, said that LC is on the mailing list to receive on exchange the ministry's only current publication, *Teachers' Monthly*. Nigeria

In the Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction, I conferred with the chief statistician, Mr. B. A. Onakoya, who explained that his office is very interested in continuing its exchange arrangement with LC. He agreed to send us all statistical material issued by the ministry such as the *Statistical Abstract, Digest of Education Statistics, Digest of Local Government Statistics, Industrial Statistics,* and *Development Plan Statistics*. He noted that there is often a three- or four-year delay in issuing these reports because of the backlog in work at the Government Printer. In another of the ministry's offices, the Social Development Division, Mr. B. T. Akinwale, chief social development officer, consented to add LC to his mailing list for various publications dealing with local community development projects.

The Western State Library has its main center in temporary quarters in downtown Ibadan. Several small branches and bookmobile collections around the State total about 50,000 volumes. There are plans to construct a new central library in Ibadan within the next year. I spoke to Mr. V. A. Williams, the librarian, who told me that LC would continue to receive on an exchange basis its *Annual Report* and all special studies.

Publications on local industrial and agricultural products are available from the Western Nigeria Development Corporation (WNDC), the Western Nigeria Marketing Board, and the Ibadan Chamber of Commerce. The WNDC, an agency of the Western State government, is concerned with the investment of government funds in local enterprise. Mr. Fred A. Akindele, the publicity officer, gave me the latest issues of its *Annual Report* (1965–66 to 1967–68), the first four numbers of WNDC Focus Series, *Facts and Figures on WNDC,* and the *WNDC Industrial Directory*. From the Marketing Board two periodicals are available, its *Annual Report* and *Statistical Information on Western Nigeria Controlled Produce*. Mrs. Y. A. Bamgbose, the librarian, told me that LC was on the exchange list for both publications. At the offices of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. F. A. Fisher, the secretary, said that LC would continue to receive on a complimentary basis its only publication, the semi-annual *Ibadan Commercial Directory*.

Ibadan is apparently the leading Nigerian publishing center for scholarly works, textbooks, and religious material. The city's principal publishing house, the Ibadan University Press, distributes its publications in the United States through the Africana Publishing Corporation, New York. Its annual *Catalogue of Publications* lists recent studies of the university's research institutes, including the Institute of African Studies, and of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. In my conversations at the university library, I learned of other local presses of merit, such as Abiodun Printing Works, Baptist Press, Caxton Press, Claverianum Press, Evans Brothers, Ltd., Onibun-Oje Press, Oxford University Press, and the Pastoral Institute. Their addresses are given in the appendix to this report.

Ife, Western State

(January 28)

About 55 miles east of Ibadan is the impressive new campus of the University of Ife, located on an 8,000-acre tract near the town of Ife. Unlike the University of Ibadan, which is supported primarily by the federal government, Ife receives most of its funds from the Western State government. The majority of its facilities were moved to Ife in 1967 and, as noted above, the Institute of Administration is expected to move there for the 1972–73 academic year. In a tour of the library, conducted by Mr. J. O. Dipeolu, the librarian, I was shown its collection of some 100,000 books and 2,500 current serials. One of the several members of the staff I met was Miss Janet Stanley, formerly of LC's Loan Division, who is serving as serials librarian. Mr. Dipeolu explained that the exchange program is in arrears because the exchange librarian has been on an extended leave of absence. He assured me, however, that LC is still on his list to receive all publications offered by Ife on exchange, such as *Odu; University of Ife Journal of African Studies* and the *Report* of the Institute of African Studies (latest issue covers the 1969–70 academic year). He also mentioned that publications of the Institute of Administration, including its *Quarterly Journal of Administration*, are available through the library's exchange program. With the transfer of the institute to Ife Mr. Dipeolu will probably soon be in a better position to acquire copies of all institute studies for his own exchange partners. While I was there, he checked with the university's Demographic Research and Training Unit about the 1968–69 *Report*, which describes its activities, and learned that it was the only one issued. Ife's library, like those of other Nigerian universities, has difficulty in buying foreign publications because of Nigeria's strict foreign exchange controls. Only by using UNESCO coupons has he been able in the past year to acquire American and British books.

Lagos, Lagos State

(January 19–20, January 29–February 8, February 17–19)

The publication picture in Lagos reflects the city's position as the political center of Nigeria. Most material issued in the capital and its suburbs comes from agencies of the federal and Lagos State governments. Our principal source of official documents and bibliographic information on Nigeria is the National Library, located in cramped, temporary quarters in downtown Lagos. Mr. Simeon B. Aje, the director, showed me the proposed site of the new headquarters building for the Library near the U.S. Embassy. He hopes it will be completed in about three years. At present the Library has about 40,000 books, 70,000 unbound documents, and 2,000 serials. Since the Nigerian depository law went into effect in 1970 (National Library Decree, 1970, issued as a supplement to the *Official Gazette*, v. 57, no. 27, May 14, 1970), the National Library rather than the University of Ibadan has had primary respon-

sibility for collecting Nigeriana and preparing bibliographic guides to it. Under terms of the law the Library receives 25 copies of each federal government publication, 10 copies of each report issued by the state governments, and three copies of commercial publications. Some of these are used for exchange with other Nigerian institutions, but they are rarely offered to foreign libraries. Mr. Aje told me, however, that he might be able to supply missing issues of some documents of both federal and state agencies if our other sources fail.

By June 1972, he hopes to publish both the 1970 and 1971 editions of the *Nigerian National Bibliography*, and he noted that the 1970 issue of *Nigerian Books in Print* was available. These publications, together with the National Library Publications series and the Library's *Annual Report*, are sent to LC on exchange, Mr. Aje said that the National Library usually requires foreign institutions to pay for these items but has made LC an exception to the rule because of what he described as "our excellent exchange relationship." He showed me the beginnings of a Nigerian national union catalog on cards, covering the country's principal libraries, which he hopes will be issued eventually in book form.

As part of its exchange commitment, the National Library has arranged for LC to receive all publications distributed by the Federal Government Printer. The printer, Mr. A. S. G. Nelson, confirmed to me that LC was on his mailing list for all current documents because of arrangements made by the National Library. In response to my inquiry about gaps in our holdings of Nigerian documents, he pointed out that his agency's distribution system was frequently disrupted during the civil war. I gave him a list of missing issues of the *Official Gazette* for the 1967–70 period and of various government reports, and he agreed to send us all available items from his large stock of retrospective material. Mr. Nelson explained that, though the name Federal Ministry of Information, Printing Division, appears on some publications issued by the Printer, there is only one printing operation, which he prefers to call the Federal Government Printer.

While the Printer is responsible for issuing most legal material and fiscal documents of the federal government, many government agencies continue to distribute their own publications. I visited several of these, including the Federal Office of Statistics, the Information Division, Ministry of Education, Central Bank of Nigeria, Federal Fisheries Service, Federal Institute of Industrial Research, and Nigerian Museum. In regard to statistical material, Mr. M. A. Adedeyo, deputy chief statistician, informed me that the lack of adequate printing facilities had severely affected the output of the Federal Office of Statistics. Two former monthly publications, *Digest of Statistics* and *Nigerian Trade Summary*, are now issued quarterly; three others, *Statistical Studies*, *Insurance Statistics*, and *Motor Vehicle Statistics*, have been discontinued. The publication of its other periodicals, such as *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Economic Indicators*, is frequently delayed many months; at the time of my visit in early February, the latest issue of *Economic Indicators* was June 1971. According to Mr. Adedeyo, LC is on the office's mailing list to receive all items on an exchange basis. His agency's major project is the next general population census in 1973. This is to be followed by special censuses in 1974 and 1975 covering industrial production, survey of the labor force, price indexes, and agricultural production.

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Studies on various aspects of Nigerian politics and especially of the recent civil war and its aftermath are available from the Information Division of the Federal Ministry of Information. Mr. O. Nzekwu, the division's acting director, agreed to add LC to his complimentary mailing list for all books, periodicals, and pamphlets distributed by his agency. He gave me recent samples of these: numbers in the series Building a New Nigeria; the 1970 issue of *Emergency Relief Operations, Resettlement and Rehabilitation; Progress Report*, prepared by the National Commission for Rehabilitation; *The Role of the Civil Service in the Development Process; Firm, Just, Mature: Decision of the Supreme Military Council on the Future of Ex-Secessionist Officers; The Future of the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria;* and the special 1970 supplement to the *Nigeria Trade Journal*. This last document is especially significant because it reports the annual budget speeches of all state governors.

Mr. J. N. U. Etukenyen, director of Research and Information, Ministry of Education, told me that his agency is very interested in establishing exchange contacts with American libraries. He gave me several publications offered on exchange, such as the 1969 volume of *Statistics on Education in Nigeria* (the 1970 issue was in press); *Directory of Post-Primary Education Institutions in Nigeria, 1970; An Introduction to the Administration, Structure, and Organization of Education in Nigeria;* and several issues of its mimeographed periodical, *Monthly News Bulletin* (appears irregularly). At the research department of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mrs. F. A. Onipede, senior administrative assistant (publications), showed me that LC was on the exchange list to receive most of the bank's reports, including its *Monthly Report, Annual Report, Economic and Financial Review*, and *Monthly Report of Commercial Bank Activities;* she was willing to add us to the list to receive the monthly *Clearing Statistics*. At the bank's library Mr. E. T. A. Oguara, the librarian, showed me its collection of some 11,000 volumes, mainly on banking activities in Nigeria and other English-speaking countries.

For information on Nigeria's rapidly expanding fishing industry, I conferred with Mr. E. O. Bayagbona, director of the Federal Fisheries Service at his office in the Victoria Island district of Lagos. He told me that LC received all of the service's publications on exchange and that we have the latest issues of its *Annual Report* (1969) and its Occasional Papers of the Lake Chad Research Station (no. 11). The service participates in the work of the Lake Chad Basin Commission with headquarters in Fort Lamy, Chad. At present, he explained, none of the commission's working papers have been published, but they may be issued in the near future under FAO auspices.

In the industrial district of Osodi, near Ikeja, I visited another of Lagos' principal research centers, the Federal Institute of Industrial Research. Its primary concern is to improve methods of food processing, textile production, and mining. Dr. I. A. Akinrele, the director, and Mrs. B. Ariyo, the librarian, informed me of their efforts to develop a technical documentation center using as a basis their present library collection of about 5,000 volumes. As part of this development they expressed their eagerness to exchange material with foreign libraires. I informed them that although LC is on their list of exchange partners, we have received few publications in the past several years. They gave me a number of issues of the institute's *Research Report, Quarterly Progress Report*, and *Technical Memorandum* missing from our collections, but they noted

that there had been no *Annual Report* published since 1967–68 because of a backlog of work at the Federal Government Printer.

My appointment at the Nigerian Museum gave me an opportunity to see its outstanding collections of Nok terra cotta sculpture and Benin bronzes. I conferred there with Mrs. Emily Aig-Imoukhuede, the curator, who agreed to send LC a list of publications issued by the museum and its affiliate, the Nigerian Department of Antiquities. She explained that most publications of both organizations are for sale by the museum or by the University of Ibadan Bookshop. Although she did not rule out the possibility of exchange, she indicated little interest in it. The development of Nigerian painting and sculpture is traced in a profusely illustrated guide, *Living Arts of Nigeria,* prepared by Mobil Oil Company—Nigeria. Representatives of the company informed me that the first edition of 500 copies was out of print but that a second edition was to be published in Great Britain in May 1972.

In addition to being the federal capital, Lagos serves as the seat of government of Lagos State, the smallest but most densely populated of Nigeria's 12 states. From various contacts I learned that publications of Lagos State are among the most elusive of all state government documents and that local libraries have great difficulty in obtaining them on a regular basis. I found only two sources of state publications—the Information Division and the Secretariat. At the headquarters of the Lagos State government, Mr. J. O. Adeyemi Bero, the permanent secretary, discussed with me the publications offered by the Information Division. These include the annual *Budget Statement,* an irregularly issued periodical entitled *Togetherness,* and various press releases. He plans to add LC to the Information Division's mailing list for these titles. He gave me recent issues of the *Budget Speech* of the governor of Lagos State and several monographs, one of which was the state's *Four-Year Development Plan, 1970–1974.* For information on the availability of legal publications, I visited the Lagos State Secretariat in the Lagos city hall. Here, I took out a subscription to the *Lagos State Gazette* for 1972 and acquired all available issues for 1971; no numbers for earlier years were in stock. I also purchased the secretariat's only other recent publication, *The Laws of Lagos State of Nigeria, 1968–1969.*

In another office in the city hall I spoke to Alhaji H. A. B. Fasinro, town clerk of Lagos, who visited LC last year. He offered to send us the annual reports of the Lagos City Council (1966–67 is the latest in print) and of the city's Medical Officer of Health (1970 is latest) and gave me several monographs covering the council's activities.

For material on local commercial conditions, I visited the office of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce. According to Mr. Kola Daisi, the secretary, LC will receive, on a complimentary basis, its *Quarterly Review* and *Commerce in Nigeria,* issued annually. This office is also the headquarters of the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Mines. According to Mr. Daisi the association's only publication, its *Newsletter,* has been discontinued.

The capital's principal academic center, the University of Lagos, has greatly expanded its library facilities and publications programs since the end of the civil war. The library has about 100,000 volumes, double the number at the time of Mrs. Lockwood's visit in 1966, and approximately 3,500 serials. Special strengths are legal

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publications of English-speaking states and Africana. Much of this material is located in the Gandhi Library, a special collection for graduate students donated by the community of Indian merchants in Lagos. In discussing the collections Mr. E. B. Bankole, the university librarian, remarked that the library is an official depository for Lagos State government documents, but that little is actually received even though members of his staff make periodic visits to state agencies.

On the question of exchange Mr. Bankole explained that the university library is the central distribution point for most material issued by the various faculties and institutes on campus. He expressed interest in improving the exchange contact with LC and a desire to receive material relating to Afro-American studies. Some university publications, however, are printed by Evans Brothers Ltd., of Ibadan, and these are only available through bookdealers. I reviewed our exchange list with Mr. Bankole, who noted that the following publications are currently sent on exchange: *University of Lagos Gazette;* the university's *Calendar; Lagos Notes and Records,* issued by its School of African and Asian Studies; Scientific Monograph Series; Humanities Monograph Series (no. 1, 1971, is entitled "Origins of the Yoruba"); and *Nigerian Journal of Contemporary Law,* issued by the Nigerian Society of Contemporary Law, based on the campus. Another legal review, *The Lawyer; Journal of the Law Society,* is issued irregularly by law students, and Mr. Bankole said he would send issues as they appear. He added LC to the list of recipients of the *Journal of Business and Social Studies;* two issues have appeared since 1968 and two more are in press.

To gain a better understanding of current research activities in the university, I visited its School of African and Asian Studies and its department of history. Dr. Adeboye Babalola, acting dean of the school, told me of the strong emphasis on Yoruba studies there. At present it does not offer courses on Asia, although Dr. Babalola predicted that there would soon be exchanges of faculty with universities in India and Pakistan. The school's only current publication is *Lagos Notes and Records.* He mentioned that the Yoruba Studies Association would launch a new journal, *Yoruba,* in September 1972; its editor, Dr. W. Abimbola, is a member of the university faculty. In the department of history Professor G. O. Olusanya described a major work in progress, *Groundwork of Nigerian History,* to be issued by the Historical Society of Nigeria. This survey will include 34 chapters by various specialists covering the Nigerian scene from prehistoric times to the present day.

A major center for political studies in the capital is the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in suburban Ikoyi. Its director general, Mr. O. Ojedokun, explained to me that it cooperates closely with institutes in other Commonwealth countries in the study of international relations and of Nigeria's foreign policy. At present its annual report is not issued separately but rather is included in the Commonwealth Section of the *Report* of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. In July 1971 the Nigerian Institute began publishing a quarterly journal, *Nigeria: Bulletin on Foreign Affairs;* Mr. Ojedokun presented the first two issues to LC and agreed to send future numbers on exchange. He also promised to send numbers of its Lecture Series, to begin publication this year. At the institute's library, Mr. Banji Oluruntegbe, the acting librarian, stated that he sends to LC on exchange various duplicates of Nigerian and state government documents. He has had considerable success in acquiring the gazettes of Nigerian states and suggested that he might

be able to supply us with missing issues. In its library of some 17,000 volumes are files of newspaper clippings on Nigerian foreign relations and a special collection of broadcast speeches by Biafran leaders. Mr. Oloruntegbe told me that all these materials are available to researchers.

Lagos is also the site of the Scientific, Technical, and Research Commission (STRC), one of the major divisions of the Organization of African Unity. I spoke to Mr. A. R. Durojaiye, an administrative assistant in the division, concerning the availability of STRC publications by purchase or exchange. He informed me that the commission is interested only in purchase arrangements and advised me to order the material through our blanket order dealer, Nigerian Book Suppliers. At present it publishes two serials, *Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa* (quarterly; $8 a year) and *African Soils* (three times a year, irregular; $8 a year). The latter publication has not appeared since the January-August 1969 issue.

In the capital and its environs are a growing number of indigenous publishing houses, primarily small operations issuing one or two periodicals. One of the most successful, in the the industrial suburb of Yaba, is the People's Publishing Co., Ltd., which issues two widely circulated periodicals, *The People* (monthly) and *Prosperity* (quarterly). Mr. Olu Akinsanya, the managing director, showed me the site of his new $100,000 printing plant where he plans to publish additional serials and some books. In general, however, the mortality rate for locally published journals is high; not many survive beyond the first few issues. I learned that a major factor in the quick demise of so many publications is that a publisher will offer low initial rates to advertisers to attract their accounts and then find it necessary to increase the rates significantly to meet expenses. This causes many advertisers to cancel their accounts, leaving the publisher with insufficient financial backing to continue a publication. For the most part Nigerian periodicals are not available by subscription but are sold only through newsstands or by street vendors.

Fortunately, our blanket order dealer, Nigerian Book Suppliers, Ltd., is experienced in the vagaries of Nigerian commercial publishing and can supply LC regularly with periodicals purchased from local vendors. Mrs. Irene Fatayi-Williams, the manager, told me that she finds this method of obtaining local periodicals and newspapers far more effective than subscriptions. She gave me samples of 20 Nigerian serials issued in the past two years and asked that we inform her of those wanted for our collections. In our discussion of the many facets of her work, I learned that she can supply us with publications sold through university bookshops (e.g., University of Ibadan Bookshop, University of Ife Bookshop), documents of the federal government and most state administrations, and material issued by the Scientific, Technical, and Research Commission. She currently has a representative in Port Harcourt buying novels and short stories similar to the Onitsha publications; these are, for the most part, produced in Aba and Enugu in East-Central State. At the time of my visit she had 12 employees to maintain her operation and was planning to move to larger quarters within a few weeks.

In answer to my inquiry on the availability of recordings of popular and traditional music, Mrs. Fatayi-Williams told me that there is no single source of these records in Lagos but that one must visit many different record shops to acquire a representative selection. She told me she would do this on our behalf if I could

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supply her with a list of wanted titles. At her suggestion I visited the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, where I asked Mr. Lawrence Akava, the record librarian, for information on the Nigerian record industry. He told me that most Nigerian recording is done by three companies in the Lagos area—EMI, Decca, and Philips, each producing both 45 rpm and 33⅓ rpm discs. In his opinion "high life" music was gradually losing popularity and was giving way to other types such as "juju," "afro-beat," "waka," and, "rivers music." He gave me a list of titles he believes represent the best in popular and traditional recordings, and I passed this information on to Mrs. Fatayi-Williams for her use in buying records for us.

Nigerian Book Suppliers also appears to be our best source of current Nigerian newspapers. From my contacts in local libraries and in U.S. diplomatic posts, I learned that subscriptions to newspapers rarely work effectively and that the only means of obtaining many of them on a regular basis is to buy them from local street vendors. Mrs. Fatayi-Williams said she regularly buys copies of major dailies and weeklies from these vendors for her clients in the United States and Europe; for dailies, she charges an average of £15 Nigerian (about $39) for an annual subscription by sea mail. Throughout Nigeria I found considerable agreement among librarians and U.S. diplomats on the relative merits of the country's newspapers. Among the dailies the *Daily Times* (Lagos), *Daily Sketch* (Ibadan), *Nigerian Observer* (Benin City), and *New Nigerian* (Kaduna) are highly recommended, with the *New Nigerian* generally regarded as the best in the country. In eastern Nigeria there are several important weeklies which will probably become dailies within the next year or two; these are *Renaissance* (Enugu), *Nigerian Chronicle* (Calabar), and *Nigerian Tide* (Port Harcourt). Of these only *Renaissance* appears to be available from the publisher by direct subscription.

Benin City, Mid-Western State
(February 8–10)

With the rapid growth of the petroleum industry in Mid-Western State, Benin City is being gradually transformed from a small town to a major urban complex. While it cannot yet compete with Lagos or Ibadan as an intellectual and publishing center, a new university and several significant publishers are located there. During my brief stay, I had an opportunity to visit the campus of the Midwestern Institute of Technology—known locally as M.I.T.—and to confer with its librarian, Prof. John Harris, the former librarian of the University of Ibadan. He said that the institute was in its formative stage, with about 250 students and some 6,000 volumes in its collections and with more than 10,000 additional books on order. Although there is little material produced by the institute, Professor Harris is interested in developing exchange contacts with libraries in the United States. In return for U.S. publications he offered to attempt to acquire Mid-Western State government documents that LC wants. He gave me copies of the two publications issued by the institute, a brochure on its establishment and the first number (Nov. 1971) of its *Library Bulletin*. In April 1972 the institute was given full university status and renamed the University of Benin.

For information on official documents, I spoke first to Mr. S. M. U. Asemota, the government printer. According to his records LC receives the state's *Gazette* on a complimentary basis; other material distributed by the Government Printer is available only by purchase. In reviewing the latest price list of documents offered by the Printer, I noted that the great majority of items were from the mid-1960's, with only a few more recent titles. It was incomplete as well as outdated, not listing many of the commission reports, studies on development planning, or statistical publications issued by the state government. In this situation, which is similar to that found in all Nigerian states I visited, the best means of acquiring recent documents is by maintaining contact with the various issuing agencies.

While in Benin City, I visited two official organizations distributing their own documents, the Information Department and the Statistics Division. In the Information Department Mr. Peter M. Ayeni, the principal information officer, stated that LC was on the complimentary mailing list for all studies distributed by his agency. He gave me two recent works, *Midwestern Nigeria at a Glance* and the state's *Development Plan, 1970–74*. For statistical material I visited the office of Mr. A. D. U. Eriekpare, senior statistician in the Statistical Division, Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. According to Mr. Eriekpare, LC receives all agency publications on a complimentary basis, although he added that few had been issued in the past several years because of financial problems. Only the 1968 edition of the *Midwest Statistical Notebook* was available, and the latest statistical studies on industrial production and education were for 1966 and 1969, respectively. He gave me the division's recent study on agriculture, *Report of a Pilot Sample Survey of Agricultural Holdings in Benin Division, 1966–67*. Several major reports were in preparation, and he agreed to send them as soon as they appeared.

Another government-sponsored publisher is Midwest Newspapers Corporation, which issues one of Nigeria's major dailies, the *Nigerian Observer*. Mr. J. Ifidon Ola, general manager, pointed out that although the corporation is supported by state government funds, it maintains an independent editorial policy in the *Nigerian Observer* and its other publications. It also issues monographs, and I purchased two recent studies, *Law and Culture in the Nigerian and Roman World* and *The Future of the Federal and State Civil Services in the Context of the Twelve State Structure*. There is also a new commercial publishing house in Benin City, Ethiope Publishing Corporation. This organization has gained an excellent reputation for its weekly economic and political review, *African Impact*. I learned that it has studies in preparation on the 1963 Nigerian census and on Namibia; these will be issued in cooperation with Northwestern University Press.

About 18 miles from Benin City is one of Nigeria's major forestry centers, the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR). Mr. I. O. N. Nwaokolo, the librarian, showed me its collections of about 5,000 volumes and gave me an extensive tour of its 5,000-acre research facility. In addition to working on the oil palm, the center has expanded its programs to include research on date, raffia, and coconut palms. Regarding publications, Mr. Nwaokolo affirmed that LC receives all NIFOR documents on exchange, including its *Annual Report* (latest is 1967–68), *Journal*, and *Quarterly Progress Report*.

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Enugu and Nsukka, East-Central State
(February 10–13)

I was encouraged to learn of the rapid recovery of the publishing industry in East Central State in the two years since the end of the civil war. With their strong interest in education and literature, the peoples of this region have made remarkable progress in restoring libraries and printing facilities and in launching new publications programs. There are still serious problems, however, as the major libraries and archives suffered severely from the destruction or removal of their collections.

The libraries of the University of Nigeria at the Nsukka and Enugu campuses came through the war with only minor damage to their buildings, but each lost thousands of books and periodicals. At the main campus library in Nsukka, about 40 miles north of Enugu, I discussed this problem with the librarian, Mr. S. C. Nwoye, and the Africana librarian, Mr. J. C. Anafulu. They told me that the war reduced their holdings from 105,000 to 63,000 volumes, but that they had managed to rebuild the collections in the past two years to 80,000 volumes, primarily through financial support from the federal government and the East-Central and South-Eastern State governments. Their library is an official depository for material issued by these two state administrations, but they admitted that the depository law is not always effective. Nevertheless, they have some duplicates of East-Central State official documents and are willing to offer individual items to LC. In regard to publications of the university, they promised to send us on exchange all available items. Among the university's current publications are the *University of Nigeria Gazette* (quarterly), an annual student publication entitled *The Muse,* and material prepared by its Institute of African Studies.

At the institute I talked with Dr. A. E. Afigbo, the acting director, concerning its research and publishing program which focuses on southeastern Nigeria (the former Eastern Region). It is conducting a series of seminars on regional topics, such as Ibo literature and a detailed survey of the Nsukka region. He gave me a pamphlet, *Nsukka; the Problems of Change and Continuity,* outlining some of the seminar papers on this topic and expressed the hope that all papers could be published eventually and offered on exchange. He also presented me with the first two issues (July and November 1971) of *Ikorok: Bulletin of the Institute of African Studies* and noted that the institute was planning to release soon the first issue (January 1972) of *Ikenga; Journal of African Studies,* to be published twice a year. These two journals are available on exchange through the university library.

The Enugu campus library lost most of its books in the war. Mrs. Dorothy S. Obi, the sub-librarian, has managed to salvage about 15,000 volumes, about half of them in the field of law. She told me that the library is dependent primarily on gifts to replenish its collections, but she can send duplicates of local publications on exchange. As examples of the items she is able to offer to foreign libraries, she gave me a recent issue of *The Business Administrator,* issued by the Society for the Advancement of Business Management, located on the Enugu campus, and several East-Central State government documents. While on the Enugu campus, I also conferred with Dr. S. U. Ugoh, acting director of the university's Economic Development Institute, who declared that

this organization epitomizes the difficulties faced by local research centers. Before the civil war it had as many as 18 researchers on its staff, but now that there are virtually no funds available for its operation Dr. Ugoh is the only full-time staff member. Without sufficient staff he has been unable to resume the institute's series, EDI Working Papers. As of 1967, 16 had been issued, but Dr. Ugoh doubted that any had appeared since then. He agreed to search for numbers 6–16, missing from LC's collection, and to send them to us in exchange for material on tropical agriculture.

The Enugu branch of the National Archives was also seriously affected by the war, losing thousands of documents. Many, including some 19th-century records, were removed by Biafran officials just before the capital fell to the Nigerian Army, and few of these have been recovered. Mr. B. N. Fejokwu, the senior archivist, described to me the deplorable condition of the Archives immediately after the war. Most of the remaining documents were scattered on the floor, with many of them damaged by rain coming through broken windows or holes in the roof. Now the material is rearranged on the shelves, and Mr. Fejokwu hopes to have new air-conditioning equipment installed in the near future. He told me that most of the holdings are documents of the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and of the Eastern Region. The collection appears to be particularly strong in court decisions and land records, and there is a series of mimeographed inventories of some of these documents. A 50-year closure rule is maintained in principal, Mr. Fejokwu explained, but this can be waived at his discretion.

One research center apparently not seriously affected by the war is the Central State Library in Enugu. Here, Mr. Njoku Ukaonu, the deputy director, showed me its collection of about 51,000 volumes and its special children's library. He is interested in developing exchange contacts, although the library has nothing to offer at the present time. Of special interest to the library are documents of the Republic of Biafra, as its own collection was confiscated during the war.

The Government Printer in Enugu also escaped from the war with little damage and was able to resume printing activities within a few weeks after the end of hostilities in 1970. From Mr. C. C. Arinze, the deputy government printer, I ordered a subscription to the 1972 *Gazette* and acquired all issues of the previous two years (beginning with v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 26, 1970) gratis. I learned that the *Gazette* of the Eastern Region had ceased with number 27 of 1967 and that no copies of the *Gazette* of the Republic of Biafra had been saved. The Printer can also supply the *Law Reports for Eastern Nigeria* for 1963–1966/67 (v. 7–10) which were issued after the civil war; these are available at £2 2s. Nigerian each (about $6.30). As LC is a national library, Mr. Arinze suggested that we write to the Government Printer requesting to be added to the "statutory distribution list" for all publications distributed by his office. He noted that before the civil war institutions on this list received material without charge, and he predicted that this policy would be resumed in the near future.

For official material not distributed by the Government Printer, I visited several of the larger ministries of East-Central State, those of Education, Information and Home Affairs, Trade and Industry, and Economic Development and Reconstruction. In the Ministry of Education, Mr. B. O. Ajuku, chief inspector of education, told me that his agency's policy is to produce both quarterly and annual reports, and he agreed to add LC to his mailing list for them. He was preparing to issue an *Annual Report*

for 1971, the first since 1965. There is little likelihood that any reports can be issued for the intervening years since records for this period were destroyed in the war. The Ministry of Information and Home Affairs is currently distributing two publications, the annual *Budget Speech* of the state's administrator, and a weekly news bulletin, the *Enlightener;* both are sent to LC. Mr. S. I. M. Ogwo, the ministry's deputy permanent secretary, pointed out that government documents cited in the *Gazette* of East-Central State can be requested through his agency on exchange. In return for these publications he would be interested in receiving scientific periodicals and monographs for his agency's new documentation center.

In the Ministry of Trade and Industry I spoke to Mr. O. F. Obi, the permanent secretary (and husband of the sub-librarian of Enugu Campus Library, University of Nigeria). He mentioned that his agency had issued only one publication to date, *Investment Possibilities in the East-Central State* (1st ed., 1971); in presenting a copy to me for LC, he expressed the hope that it could be updated every two years. For information on statistical material I conferred with Mr. C. A. Chukwunyelu, deputy permanent secretary, and Mr. J. O. Osemeka, chief statistician, in the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. They informed me that LC will be on the mailing list for two agency periodicals, *Quarterly Abstract of Statistics* and *Annual Digest of Statistics.* In regard to the latter, 1966 is the latest issue and 1970 is in press; because of the war, no statistics are available for the 1967–69 period. I also learned from them that the agency's monthly, *Retail Market Prices of Foodstuffs,* and its special surveys on such topics as local industry and buildings damaged in the war are considered as limited circulation items. I requested that these be sent to LC on exchange, but they were not sure this could be done.

One of Nigeria's newest and most active commercial publishers, Nwankwo-Ifejika & Co., Ltd., has its headquarters in Enugu. The two directors, Mr. Arthur A. Nwankwo and Mr. Samuel Ifejika, discussed with me the broad scope of the operations and their plans to produce more than 40 titles in 1972, primarily in the fields of elementary and secondary education. They are probably best known for their cultural studies, including recent works of Chinua Achebe (e.g., *Beware, Soul Brother and Other Poems,* and *The Insider; Stories of War and Peace from Nigeria*) and Emmanuel Obiechina's *Literature for the Masses; An Analytical Study of Popular Pamphleteering in Nigeria.* Among their periodicals are *Okike; an African Journal of New Writing* (semiannual) and *Ogene; A Quarterly Journal of the Third World.* Their 1970–71 catalog, entitled *New Trends in African Writing,* indicated that some of their monographs and serials are published in the United States by Africana Publishing Corporation, New York. Occasionally, the University of Nigeria Library at Nsukka has duplicates of Nwankwo-Ifejika publications available for exchange.

Port Harcourt, Rivers State
(February 13–15)

Port Harcourt emerged as a publications center largely as a result of Nigeria's civil war and the development of the state system. Before the war the city served only as a center of the petroleum industry of Eastern Nigeria, while most publishing was car-

ried on in Enugu, the region's capital, in Nsukka, its intellectual center, or in one of the Ibo market towns along the lower Niger. With the creation of Rivers State, Port Harcourt has begun to develop its own publishing facilities, libraries, and even the nucleus of a university.

My brief tour of Port Harcourt was arranged by Mr. Gbole N. Nwikina, the state's chief librarian, who not only assisted me in making appointments but also provided me with valuable information on the local publishing scene. In the Ministry of Information and Home Affairs, the agency controlling library programs, he showed me its wide range of publications on local conditions. On exchange, he presented me with several books and pamphlets issued by the ministry's Information Division, such as *The Rivers State at a Glance, 1971, Building from Scratch, Sources of Wealth; the Rivers State,* and *Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Budget* (the military governor's budget speech of 1971), and material on tax rates and collection procedures issued by the state's Internal Revenue Division. He introduced me to the Government Printer, Mr. M. O. Harrison, who gave me copies of the *Gazette* of Rivers State for 1970–71 and placed LC on his complimentary mailing list for future issues of the *Gazette* and the annual *Estimates*. Mr. Nwikina said he would try to locate and send LC those issues of both publications missing from our collections.

Through him I also met the state's chief statistician, Mr. T. D. Ikoko, who heads the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. He explained that the division's only current publication, *Consumer Price Index* (monthly), is a limited circulation item and he doubted if it could be sent to foreign libraries. In the near future his agency plans to produce an annual abstract of statistics, statistical surveys of industrial and agricultural production for 1971, and a study on reconstruction. He suggested that we write directly to the ministry's permanent secretary requesting that these publications be sent on exchange. This procedure, he informed me, should also be used to acquire another of the ministry's documents, the development plan for 1970–74. Subsequently, LC received a copy of *You and Your Plan; Four-Year Development Plan of the Rivers State of Nigeria, 1970–1974* from the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

Rivers State's principal library is the Central Library, in downtown Port Harcourt, with a collection of about 17,000 volumes. It was formerly a branch of the Eastern Nigeria library system, and about 10 percent of its holdings were destroyed during the war. Mr. Nwikina expressed the hope that it would soon be transformed into a state library. Another library in the formative stage is that of the College of Science and Technology, an institution inaugurated a year ago. Mr. Jigekuma A. Ombu, the librarian, explained that he and his staff had been at the college's new campus for just four months and had organized only a basic collection of some 1,300 volumes. He anticipated that within another year, they would have over 10,000 volumes, primarily in the fields of science and engineering. Although the college has produced no publications to date, Mr. Ombu is interested in developing exchange relationships and offered to send duplicates of Rivers State government publications to LC. He showed me one of his own publications, a bibliographic work entitled *Niger Delta Studies, 1627–1967*, issued by the Ibadan University Press, and another in manuscript form, *Benin Kingdom Since 1550*.

In my conversations with Mr. Nwikina, I learned of the great concern of

scholars in Port Harcourt in the study of the languages of the Niger delta peoples, such as the Igani language of Bonny. A Rivers readers project committee, supported in part by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, is working in this field. The results of its research may be published if there is sufficient demand.

Calabar: South-Eastern State
(February 15–17)

Calabar, like Port Harcourt, owes its recent development as a political center to the civil war and its consequences. A former administrative and judicial headquarters of the British in the early days of colonial rule, it had been eclipsed for many years by Enugu when the entire area was part of Eastern Nigeria. The establishment of the South-Eastern State again restored this historic town to a prominent position.

My appointments in Calabar were arranged by officials of the Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs and the State Library. Through them I was able to contact several government agencies, including the Printing Division and Information Division of the Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs, and the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. In the Printing Division I purchased a subscription to the state's *Gazette* for 1972. Mr. F. N. Ukpong, the government printer, said he might be able to find some 1971 issues for us but that all numbers of earlier years were out of print. At the ministry's Information Division, I learned from Mr. John D. Ekwere, the director, that his agency has only recently launched a publishing program. By mid-1972 he expects to issue a monthly news review and a quarterly cultural journal entitled *Ese,* and he offered to send them to LC, on exchange. He gave me a number of pamphlets on local conditions, including *Nigeria's South-Eastern State, an Introduction* and *Unity and Progress.* Mr. A. U. Usoro, permanent secretary, Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, expressed his gratitude for the materials sent to him by LC on exchange. In return he is sending us all its publications, which include *Approved Estimates* (annual) of South-Eastern State, *Statistical Digest* (annual), and the *Annual Report* of the state's Public Service Commission. It was announced after I left Calabar that the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives had begun publishing a monthly, *South-Eastern State Trade Bulletin;* the first issue was dated February 1972.

There are several small libraries in Calabar, and Mrs. Ekei E. Oku, librarian of the State Central Library, arranged for me to visit each of them. The Central Library, the largest in the state, has been reconstructed since the civil war and now has approximately 8,000 volumes. In the South-Eastern State Judiciary, I saw a collection of some 5,000 legal publications, while in the nearby Ministry of Justice Library there were several thousand volumes, mainly British lawbooks and journals. Here, I saw a mimeographed periodical, apparently monthly, entitled *Law Notes and Review, Being Notes of Cases From the Principal Courts of the Federation of Nigeria Dealt With at Various Dates,* issued by the Nigerian Institute for Continuing Legal Education, Victoria Island, Lagos; I subsequently attempted to locate this organization but without success. I also saw the small collection, about 1,300 volumes, of one of the state's principal academic institutions, the Civil Service Training Centre. Mr. E. O. Idout, the principal, told me of his interest in developing exchange contacts. He

gave me a recent pamphlet, *Briefs About the Centre*, and said that he would soon send the first number of its monthly report, the *Civil Servant*.

As my visit to Calabar was brief, I had an opportunity to see only one of the local mission presses, the Hope Waddell Press. This organization, attached to a Presbyterian secondary school founded in 1895, is considered by local librarians as the best source of nonofficial material in South-Eastern State. Here, I purchased several publications of the press, including E. E. Okon's *Uyi Eficij Esien* (a history of Calabar in Efik), *Old Calabar Through the Centuries* (1967), and the first four numbers in the Publications series issued by the American Association for African Research. This series, issued between 1958 and 1964, covers various aspects of Calabar history.

Kaduna and Zaria, North-Central State
(February 19–25)

In the past several years the publication picture in the northern states of Nigeria has changed considerably as the various state governments have begun to establish their own publishing facilities. Under the former federal structure, Kaduna was the administrative seat of Northern Nigeria, and even after this region was divided into six states, most publications relating to them, either separately or collectively, were produced there. Recently, however, Benue-Plateau, North-Eastern, and Kano States have started printing and distributing their own material. Nevertheless, as the base for documents of Kwara and North-Western States as well as those of North-Central State, Kaduna is still the major publishing center of the north.

The Government Printer of North-Central State, Mr. S. B. T. Obayomi, informed me that his agency issues the gazettes, compilations of laws, and budgets of Kwara, North-Western, and North-Central States. Until late 1970 or early 1971, it also served as the official press for Benue-Plateau, Kano, and North-Eastern States, and some of their retrospective publications are still available through his office. For publications of these three states issued in the past several years, he suggested that we contact their respective government printers in the state capitals, Jos, Kano, and Maiduguri. He informed me that LC has current subscriptions to all gazettes distributed by his agency and that we can order its other publications from the lists of documents it issues from time to time. Unfortunately, the latest list available in the Printer's office cited few recent documents and was almost entirely devoted to publications of the former Northern Nigeria government for the 1950's and early 1960's. According to Mr. Obayomi, the latest annual reports of official bodies of Northern Nigeria are for 1964–65 and no subsequent reports of these agencies or their successors have been forwarded to him for printing.

In addition to producing documents of the three state governments, the Printer also prepares publications of the Interim Common Services, the organization established to supervise various programs formerly carried on by Northern Nigeria. While in Kaduna, I tried to contact this body but without success. I learned from other sources that it has a very small staff and that its functions are gradually being phased out. Recent issues of the *Interim Common Services Gazette* contain only one or two pages, perhaps indicating the decline in its activities.

Nigeria

Another joint agency of the northern states, the New Nigeria Development Company, Ltd. (NNDC), is expanding the programs initiated by its predecessor, the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation. Mr. Halilu Usman Bida, the company secretary, told me of its many programs to promote local industry and agriculture, especially in the fields of textiles, mining, and sugar and coffee cultivation. He gave me two pamphlets describing the work of NNDC and told me he is sending us on a complimentary basis its *Annual Report* and *Development* (quarterly).

As in other state capitals, there are a number of state government agencies which do not distribute their publications through the Government Printer. I had an opportunity to visit two of these concerned with information and education. At the Ministry of Information, Alhaji Sani Katsina, the chief information officer, agreed to send LC on exchange the 1968–72 numbers of the *Budget Speech* of the military governor and added us to the mailing list for the ministry's own quarterly review, *Focus on North-Central State*. He gave me a copy of the state's *First Development Plan, 1970–74* and several pamphlets, such as *North-Central State in Perspective, Lest We Forget; a Diary of Important Events in North-Central State, 1st April 19[illegible]–31st March 1971*, and *The Takeover of Native Courts from Native Authorities*. For material on the state's education system, I spoke to Mallam Husaini Hayat, senior education officer in the Planning and Administrative Division of the Ministry of Education. In response to my request for recent publications, he gave me complimentary copies of the *School Directory* (1969 ed.) and the 1968 and 1969 volumes of *Classes, Enrollments and Teachers in Schools and Colleges of North-Central State;* the 1970 and 1971 numbers were in press and Mallam Hayat agreed to send them as soon as they were issued.

A good collection of government documents of the northern states can be found among the 40,000 volumes in the North-Central State Library in Kaduna. Mr. J. A. O. Faseyi, the senior librarian, told me that the present library building was constructed in the mid-1960's to serve all of Northern Nigeria, and its holdings of publications of the former regional government for the 1946–66 period are very strong. It has some duplicates for these years which Mr. Faseyi is willing to offer on exchange. He suggested that we request specific items needed to fill gaps in our collections.

As the principal administrative center of Nigeria's most populous region, Kaduna is the headquarters of several agencies of the federal government concerned with the northern states, namely, the Geological Survey, the Nigerian Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research, and the Kaduna branch of the National Archives. For information on geological studies and maps, I spoke to Mrs. P. A. Otaigbe, the Survey's librarian. She explained to me that the agency has mapped most of Nigeria at scales of 1:100,000 or 1:250,000, including all of the southern states, the northwest, northeast, and the mining district of Benue-Plateau State. The remainder of its publications program has been virtually dormant for a number of years; for example, the latest issue of its *Bulletin* is number 36, issued in 1965; the most recent of the *Records of the Geological Survey* is number 7, 1964, and no annual reports have been issued since that of 1964–65. Several volumes are now in press and Mrs. Otaigbe agreed to send them to LC on exchange as soon as they are available. Similarly, the civil war affected the publications output of the Nigerian Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research, a federal government agency which also receives support from the British

government and the World Health Organization. I was informed by Mr. K. Riordan, the senior research officer, that its *Annual Report* had not been issued since 1966 and that its only current publication is a semiannual record of research, prepared for distribution to the institute's staff. He explained that there are plans to prepare a single report covering the 1967–70 period and agreed to send copies to both LC and the U.S. National Library of Medicine.

The Kaduna branch of the National Archives, located in a modern, partly air-conditioned building, appears to have much better storage facilities and photoreproduction equipment than its counterparts in Enugu and Ibadan. During my tour of it Mr. A. A. Aborisade, the acting senior archivist, and Mrs. Hafsat M. Akambi, archivist, explained that the majority of the collection consists of material of the former Secretariat of the Northern Provinces for the period 1900–52, records of various district officers, and proceedings of the former High Court at Jos. Many of these documents are in a classified arrangement, and manuscript or typescript indexes are available to researchers. The Archives is also the depository for a wealth of manuscript material in Arabic or in Hausa in Arabic script, some items dating from the 18th century. As photostating is expensive, the Archives has hired specialists to copy these rare items by hand and translate them into English. Mr. Aborisade told me that American scholars wishing to use the archival records must first contact a Nigerian university, requesting a letter of introduction addressed to the senior archivist.

Zaria, the principal education center of the northern states, is the site of Ahmadu Bello University, its affiliated institutes, and several publishing companies. The university is in a period of tremendous expansion, and its facilities have not kept pace with increased enrollment, now more than 2,000 students, or triple the number six years ago. This problem is exemplified by the university's Kashim Ibrahim Library, a collection of some 100,000 volumes housed in cramped temporary quarters until new facilities are completed in the next two years. As the librarian, Mr. Brian Armitage, was away at the time of my visit I spoke to Mrs. M. A. Parfitt, the assistant librarian, and Mr. Inuwa Diko, the exchange librarian. They described the library as the major depository of documents of all northern states and stated that these publications, as well as all material issued by faculties and research units of the university, are recorded in an annual bibliography, *Northern Nigerian Publications*. Mr. Diko gave me on an exchange basis the 1968–71 volumes of this guide and a copy of the 1971 list of university publications available on exchange; this list has a heavy emphasis on material issued by the university's Institute of Agricultural Research.

Another excellent contact for me was Prof. J. M. M. Grey-Theriot, head of the department of library science. In addition to presenting me with recent annual reports and syllabi of his department, he gave me a copy of his own work, the *Samaru Library, 1963–1970*, a case study in the development of a Nigerian public library. He also showed me the A.B.U. [Ahmadu Bello University] Bookshop Ltd., which has a good selection of studies issued by the several research institutes in Zaria, by Abdullahi Bayero College (the university's affiliate in Kano), and by the Northern Nigerian Publishing Company. Professor Grey-Theriot expressed the opinion that Nigerian Book Suppliers probably could not serve effectively as a blanket order dealer for material issued in the north because of communications difficulties between northern cities and

Lagos. If LC has difficulty in obtaining these publications, he suggested that we use the A.B.U. Bookshop as our dealer for the six northern states. Mr. S. Muhammad, the bookshop manager, told me that he is willing to take on blanket order responsibilities for foreign libraries.

From Professor Grey-Theriot and other contacts in both Zaria and Kaduna, I learned of the History of Northern Nigeria Committee, headed by Prof. Abdullahi Smith of Ahmadu Bello University. With the support of the six state governments, Professor Smith and his associates are acquiring retrospective documents of the former region of Northern Nigeria and are preparing photostatic reproductions for deposit in the state libraries and the university's Kashim Ibrahim Library.

At a separate campus in Zaria I visited the Institute of Administration, an autonomous organization affiliated with Ahmadu Bello University. Its librarian, Mr. N. O. Ita, was one of the few people I met on the entire trip who expressed dissatisfaction with LC's exchange program. He told me that the material we send him, primarily LC publications and other U.S. government documents, are of little value to him, and he would prefer commercial publications in the general field of social sciences. Nevertheless, we were still on his exchange list for the *Nigerian Journal of Public Affairs,* and he agreed to send us the 1971 edition of the *Northern States Local Government Yearbook.* Mr. Ita is also president of the Northern States Division, Nigerian Library Association, and I learned from him that this organization will soon publish a periodical, *Northern States Library Notes,* replacing the *Northern Nigeria Library Notes* which ceased in 1965.

Zaria's two major commercial presses, the Northern Nigerian Publishing Corporation (NNPC) and Gaskiya Corporation, operate joint printing facilities. Most of the publications of NNPC are school textbooks or Koranic studies in Arabic or Hausa and are available through the A.B.U. Bookshop. From Mr. A. Scott, manager of Gaskiya, I learned that the company no longer publishes the leading Hausa newspaper of the north, *Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo* (weekly), but that it had been taken over by New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd. in Kaduna. Later, I learned that the newspaper has about 50,000 subscribers, mainly in the northern states, and is advertised as having "the most consistent readership of any vernacular newspaper perhaps in the whole of Africa."

Kano, Kano State
(February 25–27)

As my working time in Kano was restricted to a Saturday, I was unable to gain more than a glimpse at the publication situation there. A highlight of my brief stay was an audience with H. E. Alhaji Ado Bayero, Emir of Kano, at his palace in the heart of the centuries-old walled city. While the Emir and the peoples of Kano State take great pride in their heritage and in the maintenance of this historic area, they are making rapid progress in developing the city's modern sector, where Kano State government agencies and Abdullahi Bayero College are located.

In my brief stay I was able to visit only two agencies, the Government Printer and the Ministry of Information. Mr. Gilbert G. Turundu, the government printer,

explained to me that his organization distributes only the state's *Gazette* and that LC has a current subscription to it. He also prepares the *Estimates* and *Staff List,* but these are distributed, respectively, by the Ministry of Finance and the Establishment Secretariat. Most of these publications appear in very limited quantities, as the Printer has a severe paper shortage. At the Information Division of the Ministry of Information, I asked Alhaji Alfa Wali, the permanent secretary, to add LC to his list of exchange partners. He said he would send the monthly (irregular) review, *Kano State of Nigeria Today,* and he gave me several pamphlets, including *Policy Statement Address* of the military governor covering the 1970–71 period, *Industrialisation of Kano State; a Guide to Investors,* and *Administration of Justice; Kano State.*

Several miles outside the city is the new campus of Abdullahi Bayero College, attached to the Ahmadu Bello University since 1962 and the site of the university's Faculty of Arts and Islamic Studies. In the absence of the librarian, Mr. Halilu I. Said, I spoke to his assistant, Miss Winifred May, concerning the college's library development and publications. During a tour of its collections of some 18,000 volumes, I learned that there is a heavy emphasis on Islamic and Hausa studies and on Arabic language material. The College's Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages is collecting manuscripts in Arabic, particularly those relating to the Fulani conquest of the early 19th century. In regard to publications Miss May pointed out that Abdullahi Bayero issued *Kano Studies* through number four, 1968, but that subsequent issues had been published and distributed by Oxford University Press, Ibadan. The only current publication is *Harsunan Nijeriya,* a journal in Hausa and English issued since September 1971 by the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages; she agreed to send it on exchange. In my conversations with Miss May and the Provost, Alhaji Shehu Galadanci, it was brought out that Abdullahi Bayero may become a separate university within the next five years.

Nigeria: Summary

The creation of the state structure has greatly complicated the Nigerian publishing situation. Before the civil war LC had only the federal government and four regional administrations to go to for official documents; we now have 13 different governments. As in most African countries the government printers distribute only a fraction of official material, and we must maintain contact with many federal and state agencies to make certain that LC receives their publications. Lists of documents issued by government printers, either separately or included in official gazettes, are usually outdated, citing almost no current material. The war's disruptive effect on publication programs is evident in the lack of annual reports of official bodies for the 1967–70 period, especially at the state level. Publications of centers of higher learning can usually be acquired through exchanges with their libraries, although some are only for sale through university bookshops. Our blanket order dealer, Nigerian Book Suppliers, apparently can supply LC regularly with material from university bookshops as well as other commercial publications, including periodicals and newspapers. There is some question, however, as to the effectiveness of Mrs.

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Fatayi-William's service in acquiring material from Nigeria's northern states. If we find that she cannot supply us with publications from the north, a possible alternative service would be that offered by the A.B.U. Bookshop in Zaria.

South Africa

In making preparations for the South African part of my survey, the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria was in touch with the Department of Foreign Affairs regarding my proposed itinerary, informing it that I wanted to visit all universities—including those for blacks—the Bantu homelands of the Ciskei and Transkei, various political groups, and organizations concerned with the apartheid issue. With this prior notification the Department was of great assistance to me in making appointments and in sending letters of introduction to various agencies of the national and provincial administrations.

Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, and Roodepoort, Transvaal

(February 27–March 1, March 10–13, April 12–13)

As the largest city of Africa outside of Egypt and the hub of an urban complex encompassing about a quarter of South Africa's population, Johannesburg is a center for many organizations active in the publishing field. During my several stops there en route to other South African cities or to neighboring states, I focused my attention primarily on libraries, academic institutions, and some of the major organizations opposed to the present race policies of the ruling National Party.

The Johannesburg Public Library, with well over a million volumes, has not only the largest general collection in the country but also one of its best holdings of Africana. Miss Anna H. Smith, the librarian, and Mrs. B. Nagelgast, head of its Africana Library, explained that they are not interested in exchange. On a complimentary basis, they send LC the annual reports of both the Library and the Africana Museum, housed in the main library building, and the *Africana Notes and News*, the museum's quarterly. They are compiling guides to material of the library and museum published between 1936 and the present, and these will be sent to us as gifts. Occasionally, the library issues bibliographies which are distributed on a complimentary basis; its latest is a 1971 guide, *R. F. Kennedy; a List of Publications*, covering the long career of the former librarian of Johannesburg Public Library. Two major publications are only available by purchase: the seven-volume *Catalogue*

of Pictures in the Africana Museum, on its collections of over 100,000 pictures (volumes six and seven are in press), and the library's annual *Index to South African* Periodicals. According to Miss Smith, this guide regularly covers about 500 titles considered "a good cross section" of the country's serials. It began in 1940, and the library is now preparing a study covering the 1900–39 period.

The Harold Strange Library of Africana, acquired by Johannesburg Public Library in 1913 and steadily augmented since then, includes about 70,000 books and 250,000 pamphlets. Its holdings are particularly rich in African language material, ethnology, early description and travel, and rare pamphlets of political organizations. Mrs. Nagelgast informed me that she is making a concerted effort to collect all retrospective and current publications in Afrikaans. She showed me its excellent card catalog with many added entries and detailed cross-references for African languages and ethnic groups. There is also a card index to portraits and related biographical data appearing in South African books and pamphlets. No attempt has been made to microfilm the collection, but Mrs. Nagelgast said there were no restrictions on researchers bringing in their own photographic equipment.

A second major research library in Johannesburg is that of the University of the Witwatersrand in the city's Braamfontein district. In my conversation with the librarian, Mr. John W. Perry, I learned that LC receives all material available to the university library for exchange purposes. These are *Africana Studies* (quarterly), *English Studies in Africa* (semiannual), *Palaeontologica Africana* (annual), *South African Geographical Journal* (annual), *South African Journal of Medical Science* (quarterly), and *South African Journal of Science* (monthly), in addition to occasional papers of the university's African Studies Programme, the Archaeological Research Unit, and the student bibliographies prepared in the department of bibliography, librarianship, and typography. In discussing the library's collections of about 600,000 volumes, Mr. Perry noted that Witwatersrand is not an official depository for South African publications and has great difficulty in acquiring documents of provincial and local governments. Most of its Africana is in the Gubbins Collection and in the recently acquired library of James C. N. Humphreys, a collection of about 40,000 items, including rare maps, photographs, and mining literature of the 19th century. Only a few items in the Humphreys Collection have been cataloged. Mr. Perry pointed out that a catalog of the library's strong holdings of incunabula was in press and would be sent to LC within a few months.

From Mr. I. Isaacson, the library's archivist, I received on an exchange basis the second edition of *Guide to the Archives and Papers* (1970) in the various collections of the university and a recent three-part mimeographed study, *Check-list of Hebraica and Judaica in the Library of the University of the Witwatersrand.* In regard to university dissertations and theses, he explained that all current studies are on microfiche and that they are gradually reproducing retrospective ones the same way. There is no published list, but they are recorded in the university's *Gazette* and in the *Union Catalogue of Theses* prepared by Potchefstroom University. I later learned that the English language universities for white students in South Africa (i.e., Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Rhodes, Natal) usually require a candidate to submit only three or four copies of his thesis. Consequently, this material is rarely available for exchange purposes.

On the university campus I also visited the South African Institute of International Affairs, conferring with its director, Mr. C. J. A. Barratt, and librarian, Miss Gillian Nicholson. While the institute itself is an autonomous body supported by the Jan Smuts Fund, its library is administered by the university and houses the collections of Witwatersrand's faculty of international politics. Miss Nicholson informed me that the institute has not had an active exchange program during the past two years, but she is interested in renewing contacts with foreign libraries. Its Research Papers series ceased with number seven, and it now produces only unnumbered conference reports and a *Newsletter*, issued four times a year. She put LC on the mailing list to receive all material on an exchange basis, such as its recent study *United States Foreign Policy in a Regional Context* and the proceedings of a conference on economic development in southern Africa.

Near Witwatersand is the temporary campus of the new Rand Afrikaans University, which completed its first academic year in 1968. Its library, housed in a converted brewery until the school's suburban campus is completed, has approximately 100,000 volumes, primarily in the fields of liberal arts, science, and law. Among South African libraries it has the first catalog in machine-readable form, and Mr. H. O. Zastrau, the librarian, agreed to send LC a copy of its automation program. He also provides us on exchange the university's only current publications, *Jaarboek, RAU-rapport,* and *Prospektus.*

About 70 miles west of Johannesburg is another Afrikaans language school, the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, with the highest percentage of graduate students (30 percent) of any South African university. At its Ferdinand Postma Library, which has some 300,000 volumes, I spoke to Prof. H. C. Van Rooy, the librarian, and his deputy, Mr. C. J. H. Lessing. They agreed with my suggestion that LC should receive all university publications on exchange, including the *Union Catalog of Theses* with supplements, *Abstract of Theses and Dissertations* (of Potchefstroom University), *Verslag van die Rektor,* and Wetenskaplike Bydraes, a series of scholarly publications beginning in 1968 and now available in six series—humanities, natural science, general publications, and publications of the university's Institute of African and Bantu Studies, Centre for International Politics, and Institute for the Advancement of Calvinism. They will also send *Die Werald in Oënskou: Nuusbrief van die Sentrum vir Internasionale Politiek, Koers: Tweemaandelikse Tydskrif vir Calvinistiese Denke:* and a recent dissertation on early mission presses in South Africa, *Sendingdrukperse in Suid-Afrika, 1800–1875,* by P. J. Schutte. As a general rule Afrikaans language universities (i.e., Potchefstroom, Rand Afrikaans, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, and the University of the Orange Free State) apparently require their candidates to submit a sufficient number of copies of theses so that this material can be used for exchange purposes.

Mr. Lessing, who is also secretary of the South African Library Association, told me that its *Yearbook* and journal, *South African Libraries,* were being sent regularly to LC on a complimentary basis, and he added us to his mailing list for the monthly *SALA Newsletter.* Prof. J. H. Coetzee, director of the University's Institute of African and Bantu Studies, also serves as editor of *Woord en Daad,* a Calvinist monthly on South African politics, reportedly widely read in government circles. He agreed to send it to LC as a gift.

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South Africa

Nearer to Johannesburg, in the suburban community of Roodepoort, is one of Africa's unique libraries, the International Library of African Music. Mr. Andrew Tracey, a noted ethnomusicologist and the son of Dr. Hugh Tracey, the director, explained that the library's major series, the Sound of Africa, has over 3,000 items in 128 African languages on 213 records. Some of the more popular songs from this series are included in the less specialized series, the Music of Africa. He gave me catalogs of both and indicated that all records are available by purchase. Each record of the Sound of Africa series sent to libraries is accompanied by a catalog card providing complete bibliographic data and a brief description of the music and instruments. Mr. Tracey said the library's main problem is lack of funds to continue its recording work. At present it has enough material on tape to make at least 200 more longplaying records, but there is no money available for this purpose. He expressed the hope that with additional funds, he and his father could gather new material in their primary areas of concentration—southern, eastern, and central Africa. He gave me a copy of a 1969 proposal for foundation support, *African Music; Codification & Textbook Project, Practical Suggestions for Field Research*. A companion organization, the African Music Society, issues *African Music* (annual), also obtainable only by purchase. Copies of all numbers since the beginning date of 1954 are still available.

Another significant specialized library is that of the Chamber of Mines in central Johannesburg. Mrs. Maureen Booth, the librarian, told me that its collection of about 25,000 volumes has a strong emphasis on the economic aspects of South Africa's mining industry. This private organization, which is sponsored by various mining companies, produces a number of publications. Mrs. Booth found that LC is already on the complimentary mailing list for several of them, the *Annual Research Review, Mining Survey* (annual), *Annual Report*, and *Gold Bulletin* (semi-annual). At my request she added LC to her list to receive the Public Relations Pamphlets series and occasional monographs.

As the headquarters of a number of political and religious groups concerned with apartheid, Johannesburg is a center of the opposition movement to existing racial policies in South Africa. The Progressive Party, strongly critical of apartheid laws and practices, has been more successful there than elsewhere in the country, electing its one member of Parliament from a Johannesburg district and recently showing considerable strength in a municipal election. In the party's Witwatersrand Region office, I spoke to Mr. Allan Graham, youth director, regarding its publications. He gave me a number of pamphlets outlining the party's policies and sample issues of two monthly reviews, *Progress* and *Deurbraak* (in Afrikaans), noting that the subject matter of the two is not identical. Subscriptions to its periodicals are available only by purchase, but the pamphlets and brochures are sent free on request.

Another significant source of anti-apartheid data is the South African Institute of Race Relations, where I spoke to the director, Mr. F. J. Van Wyk. Noting that about 40 percent of the institute's funds come from South African business, he expressed his concern that the present official investigation of sources of finance of anti-apartheid organizations might cause some financial contributors to end their support. At present the institute sends some of its material to LC on exchange, but Mr. Van Wyk would prefer that we take out a subscription to all its publications. He told

me that for 29 rand (about $40) a year, we would receive the *Survey of Race Relations in Africa* (annual), *Race Relations News* (monthly), *Presidential Address* (annual), *Thought* (quarterly), *Hoernle Memorial Lectures, Fact Papers, Topical Talks,* and all books, pamphlets, and conference papers issued during the year. I learned that the *Survey* and perhaps other institute publications will be distributed in the future in the United States by the University of California Press. According to Mr. R. F. Margo, the institute's research assistant and archivist, the organization is considering placing its long run of *Race Relations News* on microfilm; he pointed out that the series entitled "RR" had already been filmed. The RR series, he explained, would not be sent under the blanket order arrangement I discussed with Mr. Van Wyk, but most of its numbers are cited in the institute's annual list of publications and can be ordered individually from its Publications Office. The institute archives includes considerable material of the African National Congress, and he told me of his plans to cooperate with the University of the Witwatersrand and Johannesburg Public Library in programs to acquire and microfilm various missionary records. The Publications Office also distributes two journals issued outside the institute: *Ikon; A Black Religious Journal* (P.O. Box 1343, Pietermaritzburg; quarterly) and *Reality; A Journal of Liberal Opinion* (P.O. Box 1104, Pietermaritzburg; bimonthly).

Additional material critical of apartheid policies is produced by three closely affiliated organizations, the South African Council of Churches, the Christian Institute, and the Special Project for Christian Action in Society (SPROCAS). The council has an active publishing program on the relationship between church, state, and race policies in South Africa. Mr. John W. De Gruchy, director of publications, assured me that LC would be added to the complimentary mailing list for the council's monthly review, *Kairos,* and for its In Focus Series, which began in 1970. I was given the first two numbers of this series, *The Church in Our Cities* (1970) and *Invest in Growth; the Church and Development in South Africa* (1971), plus two related studies, *The Church and the Death Penalty* and *The Vanishing Clergyman; a Sociological Study of the Priestly Role in South Africa.* This year the council is planning to compile a list of major documents on church, state, and race and to issue a quarterly theological journal. Across the street from the council headquarters in the Braamfontein district is the Christian Institute, an interracial organization concerned with assisting black church organizations, such as the African Independent Church Association. The secretary, Mr. J. Debruyn, remarked that LC receives as gifts the institute's *Pro Veritate* (monthly) and all current pamphlets on its various programs.

Together, the council and institute sponsor SPROCAS, one of the most prolific publishers of literature on the race question. Mr. Peter Randall, the director, explained that his group was organized in 1969 as the Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society, with a three-year assignment to establish study commissions to analyze and suggest solutions to the social, economic, educational, and religious effects of apartheid. It has completed its work and has issued a number of publications summarizing the commissions' findings; they are available by purchase, and Mr. Randall said that we should place a blanket subscription of $15 a year for all SPROCAS publications. I purchased several, including reports of the education and social com-

missions and four numbers of the Publications series. Now Mr. Randall is launching "SPROCAS II," and its new programs will include the formation of a network of black organizations and a series of seminars. He plans to issue four more studies in the Publications series on past activities, plus a general study on current conditions, a series of background papers, a major analysis of migratory labor, and a quarterly journal on social conditions.

With its large black population concentrated in suburban Soweto, Johannesburg is a focal point of the apartheid controversy. The city's Non-European Affairs Department, which administers Soweto, gave me a tour of the area and arranged for me to visit its Urban Bantu Council. Mr. E. C. De Villiers, the department's director of information, gave me a number of pamphlets on Soweto and mimeographed statistical reports on such questions as the number of churches by denomination, school population, age and sex distribution within each of Soweto's townships, housing statistics, and types of business concerns. He noted that his agency's *Annual Report* is in arrears, with the 1969 issue now in press; this will be sent to LC on a complimentary basis as soon as it is available. The director of the department, Mr. J. De Villiers, also serves as secretary of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs. He explained to me that the papers prepared for annual conferences of this organization are gathered into a single volume and are given very limited distribution. As he is not permitted to distribute copies directly to foreign libraries, he suggested that we send our requests for this material to him through the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

South Africa's international reputation, especially in relation to the race issue, is of major concern to the South Africa Foundation, a nonprofit group financed by business organizations. I learned from Mr. Louis B. Gerber, the director general, and Mr. S. Press, the information manager, that LC receives all its publications on exchange: *Annual Report, Presidential Address,* and *South Africa International,* a quarterly review superseding *Background to South African and World News.*

Johannesburg also plays a major role in the newspaper industry of South Africa, as several major English and Afrikaans dailies are produced there. A consensus of my contacts throughout South Africa regard the *Rand Daily Mail* (Johannesburg) as having the most comprehensive review of national news and the liveliest editorial coverage of the apartheid question. Other English language dailies receiving generally favorable comments are *The Star* (Johannesburg), *Argus* and *Cape Times* (both from Cape Town), the *Eastern Province Herald* (Port Elizabeth), the *Friend* (Bloemfontein), and *Pretoria News.* The Afrikaans press receives far smaller circulation than English language newspapers, but there are two dailies regarded as significant: *Die Burger* (Cape Town) and *Die Transvaler* (Johannesburg). Several librarians also recommended highly the weekly *Rapport* (Johannesburg) as reflecting the views of the dominant Nationalist Party. In regard to weekly newspapers designed primarily for black audiences, those most often mentioned are the *Post* (Johannesburg), *Imvo Zabantsundu* (King William's Town; in Xhosa and English), *Ilanga* (Durban; in Zulu), and the *Leader* (Durban); the latter title is regarded as one of the major newspapers of Natal's Indian community. None of the dailies of Natal received high ratings from my contacts, but several librarians suggested that the *Natal Mercury* (Durban) is rapidly improving and may have replaced the *Natal Witness* (Pieter-

maritzburg) as the best newspaper in the province. The *Daily News* (Durban) is considered quite good, but it lacks the independent editorial policy of the other Natal newspapers as it is part of the Argus chain, which also includes the *Argus*, *Star*, and *Pretoria News*.

The microfilming of long runs of newspapers of southern Africa is of major concern to Microfile Ltd. of Johannesburg. In showing me the crowded facilities, Mrs. Thelma Perrow, the manager, noted that the offices and laboratory are scheduled to be transferred in the near future to larger quarters in the new building of Microfile's parent company, Kinekor, located directly across the street from its present site. She mentioned that her organization was working closely with the State Library in Pretoria (see below) in microfilming documents of Swaziland and the *Government Gazette* of South Africa. It is also filming records of the Namibia terrorist trials. Among its recent newspaper microfilming projects, she mentioned specifically *Indian Opinion* (Durban) and *Rhodesia Herald* (Salisbury).

I had an opportunity to visit only one bookshop in Johannesburg, Frank R. Thorold (Pty.) Ltd. The manager, Mr. Robin Fryde, explained that while it specializes in legal and restrospective publications of southern Africa, it is also in a position to handle blanket orders for current South African publications, including government documents. He added, however, that he does not actively search for this type of business, as the margin of profit is small. He regularly handles publications of the Institute of Race Relations, church organizations concerned with apartheid, and material issued by local historical societies. He has strong collections of gazettes of the Cape of Good Hope Colony for 1845–1900, of the former South African Republic, and of Lesotho since its independence, and virtually complete files of law reports of the Cape of Good Hope Colony and Southern Rhodesia. He does not want to sell separate volumes of a long run but will entertain offers for a major part of any set. Most librarians with whom I conferred consider Thorold's prices exceptionally high, but they pointed out that it provides a real service in locating rare items.

Pretoria and Turfloop, Transvaal
(March 1–10)

Pretoria, in its dual capacity of administrative capital of South Africa and of the province of Transvaal, is the country's primary source of official documents and a major center for research material. My main goals in the city and its environs were to reinforce LC's exchange relationships with agencies of the national government, improve our contacts with the Transvaal administration, and visit universities and research institutes.

The State Library, one of the nation's principal research centers, with a collection of more than 750,000 volumes, serves LC as a primary source of bibliographic data on both South Africa and neighboring states. Dr. H. J. Aschenborn, the director, explained to me that the South African copyright law requires agencies of the national government and all commercial publishers to deposit copies of their publications in the State Library; other official depositories are the Bloemfontein Public Library, South African Library (Cape Town), Library of Parliament (Cape Town), and the Natal Society Library (Pietermaritzburg). He hopes that in the near future the

copyright requirements will be extended to cover all documents of provincial and local administrations. Within a year he plans to issue a comprehensive catalog of all South African official publications in his collection. The Library of Congress, he informed me, is on the mailing list to receive all State Library publications on exchange. These include the *South African National Bibliography* (SANB), issued quarterly with annual and quinquennial cumulations; the Reprint Series; Bibliographic Series; *Contributions to Library Science;* and *Report of the Trustees.* Individual titles are cited in the *Catalogue of State Library Publications,* the latest covering titles issued through 1970. As part of its program of keeping librarians abreast of current material, the State Library issues the SANB weekly card service, which is used by LC in its shared cataloging program as the basis for selecting South African publications. Dr. Aschenborn told me that it is available to other libraries for 26 rand (about $35.60) a year. Among the items he gave me is the latest edition (August 1970) of *Current South African Periodicals,* covering new serials issued in 1969–70. His plans for future bibliographies include the compilation of a comprehensive guide to South African periodicals.

In cooperation with the Swaziland Archives (see below), Dr. Aschenborn is collecting all available current and retrospective documents relating to Swaziland. He intends to prepare a bibliography of this material, covering some 600 entries, and to make all items available on microfiche. Once the work on Swaziland is completed, he intends to start similar projects covering Botswana and Lesotho and to begin collecting intensively on Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique. In cooperation with Microfile of Johannesburg (see above), he plans to issue on microfilm complete runs of South African official gazettes. He discussed with me his proposal to issue a guide to all South African newspapers available on microfilm, including those in American and European collections as well as in local sources.

While at the State Library, I learned that Mrs. Margaret Peters, a staff librarian, serves as coordinator of the Bantu Library Association, an organization publishing *Conference Proceedings* (annual) and a *Newsletter* (quarterly). Although I was unable to arrange an interview with Mrs. Peters, I did acquire some material on library services for blacks, including *Brief History of the Non-European Library Service, Transvaal, 1931–1969.*

For information on South Africa's extensive collections of archival material, I interviewed Dr. J. H. Esterhuyse, director of the Government Archives. He informed me that his depository, located in the Union Buildings, has custody of all material issued by the Union and Republic governments since 1910, while the archival depots in Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein have material issued by the colonial and republican regimes prior to 1910 and all subsequent provincial and municipal documents. The provincial depot of Transvaal is also located in the Union Buildings. Another depot in Windhoek holds records of the German colonial regime in South West Africa (1885–1915), the period of military occupation (1915–20), and of subsequent South African administrations. Collections in the various archives for the post-1806 years were described by Dr. Esterhuyse as "excellent," but there are "some significant gaps" for the 1651–1806 period. A 50-year closure rule is maintained, and at present only documents issued before 1920 are open to researchers. This year an additional five-year period (1920–25) will be opened.

Researchers wishing to examine more recent material must request exemptions from the Minister of National Education, who has authority over all archives.

The Government Archives has a well-developed program of microfilming documents, especially those of the pre-1910 period. Dr. Esterhuyse showed me films of material issued in the years 1651–1806, including records of the Dutch East India Company. Another major collection on microfilm covers the State Secretariat of Transvaal for 1857–1900, with a few related documents from as early as 1828. To supplement the Archives' outstanding collections on the Boer War (known locally as the South African War or English War), Dr. Esterhuyse has purchased microfilms of relevant material in the Public Record Office, London, covering the 1896–1902 period. Microfilms are available to South African universities on loan or by purchase, but he was not certain if this rule could be applied to foreign institutions. He told me that the question must be presented to the Minister of National Education for a decision.

The Archives' two major publications, *Archives Year Book for South African History* and *South African Archival Records,* are sent to LC on an exchange basis. The former reprints South African dissertations and theses completed during the previous year and regarded by a board of scholars as the best studies on the nation's history. The *Archival Records* includes a number of series reproducing legislative documents of provincial administrations. The Transvaal series, for example, is now in its seventh volume covering records of the Volksraad for 1844–68. Dr. Esterhuyse gave me a copy of the *List of Finding Aids in Archival Depots,* issued by the Pretoria depot in 1969.

A specialized archival collection of motion picture films is held by the National Film Board, another agency of the Ministry of National Education. Its holdings include some 11,000 reels of 16mm and 35mm film either made in South Africa or having this region as the subject. In my conversations with Mr. M. C. Gouws, the deputy director, and Mr. R. Van Wyk de Vries, head of the Microfilm Division, I learned of the board's activities in producing films in 13 languages for distribution by other government agencies. They estimated that there are 100 commercial firms in South Africa making motion pictures but that only five of these could be considered major producers. On an exchange basis, they gave me the board's latest *Annual Report* (1969–70) and *South Africa's Film Heritage,* issued by the South African Film Institute, an organization concerned with collecting and restoring historic film.

For current publications of the national government, our primary source is the Government Printer in Pretoria. Mr. P. J. De Jager, Deputy Government Printer, gave me a list of all material sent by his office to LC on a complimentary basis on the request of the various South African government agencies with which we have exchange agreements, e.g., Departments of Mines and Health and the Weather Bureau. Among these documents are the *Government Gazette,* publications of commissions of enquiry, and all annual reports of departments and their subordinate agencies. The Printer has some duplicates of the *Government Gazette* since 1910, and I asked Mr. De Jager to search his files for numbers missing in our collection and to forward all available issues to us.

As in other African countries, various government agencies distribute their publications themselves rather than through the Government Printer. I visited several

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of these agencies, among them the South African Reserve Bank and government departments concerned with statistics, national education, agriculture, information, and black affairs. The South African Reserve Bank, the agency issuing the nation's currency, has a library of about 20,000 volumes, and Mr. J. Meiring, the senior research officer and librarian, is interested in augmenting his collections on banking and finance through exchanges of publications. On exchange he sends LC the bank's *Annual Economic Report* and *Quarterly Bulletin*, including statistical supplements covering 1946–70. His office is preparing a history of the bank for the years 1921–71 and he offered to send a copy to LC later this year.

For information on statistical publications, I conferred with Mr. D. P. J. Botha, secretary for statistics, and Mr. W. J. Pretorius, chief deputy secretary in the Department of Statistics. They informed me that LC receives all departmental studies on exchange, with each of these items being cited in the Department's *Annual Report*. According to Mr. Pretorius, the preliminary reports on the national census of 1970 were issued about a year and a half ago. Special studies on this census will be released periodically, and a full final report is expected to be published in 1974. As an example of the department's current publications, they gave me a 1972 study, *Manufacturing Statistics; Products Manufactured*. I also received from them the *Bibliography of South African Government Publications; Department of Statistics, 1910–1968*, an annotated guide prepared by the former Department of Cultural Affairs.

The Department of National Education, combining the former Departments of Cultural Affairs and Higher Education, is continuing the series Bibliography of South African Government Publications. Mr. I. F. A. De Villiers, librarian in its Division of Library Services, remarked that the study on statistical publications noted above was the first in this series, and his agency is now working on a second volume covering agricultural documents issued from 1910 to 1971. On an exchange basis he gave me a 1965 study, *Report of the Interdepartmental Committee of Inquiry into Library Services for Non-Whites*, stating that a supplementary study will be issued soon. The first annual report of the new department is scheduled for publication this year. From the Department of Cultural Affairs, the library acquired two collections with a total of 10,000 titles, primarily on description and travel in South Africa in the 19th century. He gave me a guide to this material, *Africana; Select Bibliography of the Frederick Wagener and E. G. Jansen Collections*.

For publications on South African agriculture, I visited the Department of Agricultural Technical Services and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, both located in a large government complex in suburban Pretoria. At the former agency, I learned from Mr. D. B. Marais, the director of publications, that its various journals are available on a piece-for-piece exchange. At present he sends LC the *Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research* (quarterly) and *Agricultural Research* (several parts a year), which includes a list of all departmental publications. He expressed an interest in sending other material if we can offer him additional items. Among its other periodicals are *Bothalia* (three times a year), *Flowering Plants of Africa* (several volumes a year), *Agricultural News* (weekly), numbered series of memoirs, and reports of special commissions of investigation. In regard to publications of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Mr. C. F. Crafford, the

Department's deputy secretary, told me that he sends three periodicals to LC on exchange: *Annual Report, Trends in the Agricultural Sector* (semiannual), *Agrekon; Quarterly Journal of Agricultural Economics*, and the Economic series (latest is no. 75). At my request he also added LC to the exchange mailing list for *Crops and Markets* (monthly) and the department's occasional monographs. Mr. Crafford gave me a list of the 23 produce control boards in South Africa and three in Namibia, noting that each produces and distributes an annual report.

The Department of Information offers a wide variety of material on a complimentary basis, especially general studies on South Africa and publications issued for the country's various ethnic groups. In my discussion with Mr. J. H. O. Adendorff, deputy director, and his staff, I learned that LC is on their mailing list to receive *Bantu* (monthly), the department's biennial *Report, South African Digest* (weekly), and *South African Panorama* (monthly). They also send us *Bantu Education Journal* (10 numbers a year), issued by the Department of Bantu Education, and Mr. Adendorff told me that two other periodicals can be sent on request: *Alpha*, a monthly journal of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, and *Fiat Lux*, issued monthly on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs. In the past decade the Department of Information has issued a number of journals, usually monthly, in the various languages of South Africa and Namibia. Mr. Adendorff gave me examples of these, such as *Inkqubela* (Xhosa), *Mvelaphanda* (Venda), *Tswelelopele* (Tswana), and *Tswelopele* (Northern Sotho), noting that these can also be sent to LC on a regular basis if we want them. In view of the rapid development of "Bantu homelands" ("Bantustans") in recent years, the department has prepared a number of pamphlets outlining the operations of territorial authorities in each one. I was given several: *Basotho Ba Borwa, Ciskei, Eastern Caprivi, Kavongo*, and *Owambo* [sic].

For additional information on the "homelands," I spoke to Dr. N. J. Van Warmelo, government ethnologist in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. He mentioned that only six numbers of the department's series Ethnological Bulletin have been published since 1961, the latest being number 52, issued in 1969. These are obtainable through the Government Printer in Pretoria, as is the *Annual Report* of the department. Dr. Van Warmelo has an active interest in bibliographic studies and in the acquisition of both retrospective and current material relating to the various "homelands." At present he is compiling a guide to pre-1950 periodical literature on the anthropology of southern Africa; this study will include approximately 7,000 articles from more than 600 periodicals and will be published by the department in 1973. This agency is also preparing a Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary and plans to produce one soon for the Zulu language. In response to my inquiries concerning publications of the newly established "homelands" in both South Africa and Namibia, Dr. Van Warmelo said that his agency has had great difficulty in obtaining material or even in learning of its existence. "Homeland" authorities, he told me, prepare budgets, local regulations, and records of proceedings of their territorial assemblies, but these are usually issued in limited quantities only for local distribution. He is attempting to locate such publications for the department's own collections and agreed to keep LC informed of his findings.

Through Dr. Van Warmelo I contacted Mr. A. D. P. Pienaar, chief of library services of the Department of Bantu Education. He gave me a list of 19 publishers in

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South Africa and Lesotho that regularly produce material in Bantu languages of southern Africa. The department apparently does not distribute its own works, as its major periodical, *Bantu Education Journal,* is sent to us by the Department of Information and its latest monograph, *Bantu Education in the Republic of South Africa, 1971,* has been issued commercially by Erudita Publications of Johannesburg.

One publisher frequently recommended for material in South African languages is J. L. Van Schaik of Pretoria. Mr. W. P. Van der Merwe, the manager, informed me that it publishes large numbers of grammars and textbooks in vernaculars, especially Northern Sotho, Tsonga, Tswana, and Venda. It occasionally has for sale material in Fanagalo, the language used in many South African mining communities. I purchased one of these, *Phrase-Book, Grammar, and Dictionary of Fanagalo, the Lingua-Franca of Southern Africa.*

The problems of political, economic, and social conditions in southern Africa and of South Africa's relations with other African states are of major concern to several organizations in Pretoria: the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA), Africa Institute of South Africa, and the South African Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). At SABRA I interviewed Dr. C. J. Jooste, the director, who explained to me that the bureau is a private, nonprofit organization with the objective of promoting the "peaceful co-existence" of the different ethnic groups of southern Africa. Supporting the principal of apartheid, it sponsors studies by university researchers on problems hindering the implementation of policies of separate development. Most of its studies, including the annual review *Jaarboek,* are only in Afrikaans, but it does issue a bilingual quarterly, *Journal of Racial Affairs,* and a series of Memoranda (21 were issued in 1971). I asked Dr. Jooste to place LC on his mailing list for all SABRA publications.

At the Africa Institute of South Africa, Prof. Jan H. Moolman, the director, and Mr. P. W. Esterhuysen, the secretary, described their organization as one devoted to scientific investigation of current African affairs which attempts to maintain its objectivity in racial questions. It is a nonprofit, autonomous organization directed by representatives of South African universities and the Departments of National Education and Bantu Administration and Development. According to their records LC receives on exchange the institute's *Annual Review, Bulletin* (monthly), Occasional Papers (29 issued through March 1972), and *South African Journal of African Affairs* (began in 1971). I suggested that they also send us *Africa at a Glance* (irregular) and *Southern Africa Data,* a looseleaf publication comprising numbered sections; eight of an anticipated total of 20 parts had been issued by early 1972. Other available studies are the Communications series, in English or Afrikaans, with 18 issued to date primarily on Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland; and occasional monographs, such as *Africa in the Sixties.* They recommended that LC submit written requests for all items not currently received on exchange.

Research in such fields as education, labor, history, sociology, and literature is conducted by the South African Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Established in 1968 as the successor to the National Council for Social Research, it is authorized by the South African government to investigate social questions in the same manner that the Atomic Energy Board, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and South African Bureau of Standards study questions in the physical

sciences. Dr. A. J. Venter, public relations officer, and Dr. C. E. Prinsloo, director of its Institute for Information and Special Services, described to me the work of the various component institutes, e.g., Language, Literature, and Arts; Sociological Research; Education Research; and Historical Research, each with its own publications program. They agreed to send LC all publications on exchange, preferably on a piece-for-piece basis. Their periodicals are *Annual Report, Humanitas* (semiannual), and *Newsletter* (monthly). The *Register of Research in the Human Sciences in South Africa* ceased publication in 1970 and has been replaced by a *Research Bulletin* issued 10 times a year. Each institute produces numbered series of research papers and occasional monographs; for example, its Manpower Research Institute recently produced *A Pilot Study of the Bantu Entrepreneur in the Tswana Homeland.* All numbered series and other publications are listed in a pamphlet entitled *South African Human Sciences Research Council,* issued in 1971 by its Institute for Information and Special Services. The HSRC library has about 17,000 items with a special collection of genealogical material on South Africa.

The counterpart of HSRC for the physical sciences and technology is the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), located in a large research center on the outskirts of Pretoria. For information on the publications programs of its several institutes, I spoke to Mr. D. G. Kingwill, director of the Information and Research Services, and staff members of the CSIR Library. Their records indicate that LC is on the list of exchange partners for the *Annual Report* of CSIR, *Research Review* (semiannual), *Scientiae* (monthly), and *TI—Technical Information for Industry* (monthly). They agreed to my suggestion to send us two additional periodicals, *Current Literature on Water* (biweekly; irregular) and *South African Journal of Antarctic Research* (annual; began in 1971). One of CSIR's major bibliographic projects is the compilation in machine-readable form of a guide to periodicals in the major libraries of the Republic. Entitled *Perodicals in South African Libraries,* it is scheduled for completion next year. The Council's main library of approximately 79,000 volumes is described in a new publication, *The CSIR Library.*

While in South Africa, I visited two organizations affiliated with CSIR, the Transvaal Museum and the National Institute for Personnel Research. At the Transvaal Museum in Pretoria I learned that its focus is on collections in the natural sciences. Its *Annual Report* (latest is 1969) and *Annals* (latest is v. 27) are sent to LC on exchange, but the series of *Memoirs* is available only by purchase. Later. in Johannesburg, I spoke to representatives of the National Institute for Personnel Research concerning its publications program. Among its studies sent to LC on exchange is *Psycologia Africana* (three or four numbers a year) with its *Monograph Supplement.* This year the institute plans to update its 1966 bibliographic study, *Aptitudes and Abilities of the Black Man in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1784–1963.*

Pretoria is the location of South Africa's only multiracial institution of higher learning, the University of South Africa (UNISA), a correspondence and examining school using both Afrikaans and English as languages of instruction. It is a major publisher of instructional material, primarily for the university's use as means of communication between teachers and students. Mr. John Willemse, the university librarian, and Mr. P. J. De Jager, the exchange librarian, showed me part of the collections of some 360,000 volumes, including more than 3,500 serials. This year

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the library will be transferred to a striking new headquarters building in suburban Pretoria. I was informed that LC is currently on the mailing list to receive a number of periodicals available to the UNISA Library for exchange purposes, among them the *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa* (three numbers a year), *Acta Classica* (organ of the Classical Association of South Africa; annual), *Kleio; Bulletin of the Department of History* (semiannual), *Summaries of Theses* (annual), and a new journal beginning in November 1971, *Africanus,* issued by the university's department of native administration. They also consented to send other periodicals prepared by university faculties, including *Codicillus,* a semiannual law review, *Limi* (department of Bantu languages; semiannual), and *UNISA Bulletin* (department of development; three numbers a year). From Mr. Willemse I learned of UNISA's project to microfilm all national and provincial law journals of South Africa. Apparently, these will be offered for sale by Juta and Co., Ltd. of Cape Town and Johannesburg in either microfiche or microfilm. In general Mr. Willemse prefers that exchanges be on a piece-for-piece basis.

Pretoria's other major academic center is the University of Pretoria, the largest of the Afrikaans language universities. At the Merenksy Library, the main research collection on campus, Mr. A. J. Van den Berghe, the librarian, gave me a tour of its holdings of some 400,000 volumes and 4,000 serials. Among its special collections are 70,000 titles on Africa and a large file of South African sheet music. Like most other university libraries in South Africa, it is building new facilities to house its rapidly expanding collections. Among the items Mr. Van den Berghe sends LC on exchange is the series Publikasies, which includes an annual volume of abstracts of dissertations and theses prepared in the university. At present he exchanges dissertations with only one American institution, Columbia University. He reported that the Merenksy Library has many duplicates of *Die Huisgenoot,* a popular Afrikaans weekly issued since 1916, and he is willing to send on request those issues missing from our collection.

The distribution of official documents of the Transvaal appears to be handled primarily by the Provincial Secretariat. In a conversation with Mr. J. G. Van der Merwe, the provincial secretary, and his staff, I learned that LC is on the mailing list to receive on exchange the *Official Gazette* of Transvaal, other material issued by the Secretariat, and documents of all provincial departments. As examples of their publications they presented me with copies of *Transvaal, 1961–1971; the Growth and Progress of the Transvaal Provincial Administration* and a 1970 study, *South Africa; Key to a Continent.* I gave Mr. Van der Merwe a list of issues of the *Official Gazette* missing from LC's collections, and he offered to send all available numbers to us. As the Secretariat does not distribute legislative material, I made inquiries concerning these publications at the Transvaal Provincial Council. Mr. H. S. Van Rooyen, the clerk, and his assistant, Mr. J. G. A. Meyer, informed me that the distribution of the council's *Debates and Proceedings* and *Votes and Proceedings* is usually restricted to South African institutions. They added, however, that as my visit had demonstrated LC's interest in this material, they would recommend to the council that LC be added to the complimentary mailing list for all legislative documents. Among the items they gave me were the *Transvaal Provincial Yearbook and Diary* for 1972 and a typescript study on provincial elections of the 1949–59 period.

In recent years there has been a tremendous growth in efforts to promote Afrikaans as a language of scientific research and literature, in part a response to the dominant position of English-language publications in these fields. The principal organ for developing Afrikaans literature and culture is the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, an autonomous organization receiving most of its support from grants of the South African government. From Mr. D. J. Van Niekerk, principal secretary, I received information on its various books and periodicals, including English-Afrikaans dictionaries in technical fields. Mr. Van Niekerk placed LC on his free distribution list for the *Akademie-Jaarboek* and *Akademie-Jaarverslae,* noting that these are also available to other American libraries on a complimentary basis. He gave me samples of several other periodicals, suggesting that LC request continuations if we find them of interest; these are *Nuusbrief, Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe,* and *Tydskrif vir Natuurwetenskappe.* Among its other serials, also available without charge, are *Tydskrif vir Wetenskap en Kuns, Hertzog-Annale,* and *Tegnikon.*

About 200 miles north of Pretoria, in the village of Turfloop (postal address: Sovenga) near Pietersburg, is the University of the North, one of South Africa's three universities for black students. Like the other two, University of Fort Hare, at Alice, Cape Province, and the University of Zululand, at Kwa-Dlangezwa, Natal (see below), the University of the North uses English as the principal language of instruction although the mother tongue of most of its faculty members—predominantly white—is Afrikaans. Mr. C. P. Bothma, the librarian, told me that LC is on the list of exchange partners to receive the three Publications series (A, B, and C). When I remarked that we lack most numbers in each series, he agreed to review the want list I gave him and to send LC all available missing numbers. Another item sent to us on exchange is the university's quarterly journal, *Unikon.* Mr. Seth Manaka, the sub-librarian who had visited LC and other American libraries, gave me a tour of the 50,000-volume collection in the university library. He mentioned his lack of success in obtaining publications of the Bantu "homelands" of northern Transvaal for the University Library but expressed the hope that he could acquire documents of Lebowa, as this homeland has its administrative headquarters near Turfloop. If he is able to make contact with Lebowa officials, he agreed to request copies of their publications for LC.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State

(March 21–22)

After brief stops in Botswana and Lesotho (see below), I resumed my tour of publishing centers in South Africa by visiting Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State and site of South Africa's Supreme Court. My main purpose there was to improve our exchange contacts with agencies of the provincial government and with the University of the Orange Free State. As there is no U.S. consular representative in Bloemfontein, all of my meetings were arranged by Mr. J. G. Pansegrouw, acting director of the Provincial Library Service.

For information on the availability of provincial documents, I interviewed Mr. H. J. J. Fourie, clerk of the Provincial Secretariat. He showed me samples of the publications he will send to LC on a complimentary basis through the Provincial

Library Service; these are *Debates and Proceedings* and *Standing Orders* of the Provincial Council, *Ordinances* (annual), and annual reports of the province's Auditor, Department of Agriculture, and Director of Roads. His office will also supply us with issues of the Orange Free State *Official Gazette* missing from our collections. Duplicates of some other retrospective documents are available in the library of the Provincial Council, and Mr. Pansegrouw advised me to ask for wanted items through his office. He also agreed to supply LC with all publications of the Provincial Library Service, among them the *Accessions List* (quarterly), *Annual Report,* and *Free State Libraries* (bimonthly).

The province's principal research library, that of the University of the Orange Free State, has approximately 200,000 volumes, with a special collection on South African history. Mr. F. J. Potgieter, the librarian, informed me that LC will be on his list of exchange partners for *Abstracts of Dissertations and Theses* (annual; irregular), *Acta Academica* (irregular), *Jaarboek,* and *Meditationes Medii,* issued by law students (latest is Vol. 2, 1970). On the university campus is the Institute for Contemporary History, primarily a research center for the study of South African politics of the past four decades. I was informed by Mrs. C. Marais, the assistant director, that the institute was established in 1971, succeeding the Political Archives developed in 1964 by the late Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd as a depository for material of the Nationalist Party and its predecessors of the 1930's. She told me that the institute has large files of personal papers of Dr. Verwoerd and other Nationalist leaders, together with relevant newspaper clippings and pamphlets and is currently preparing a history of this political movement. Inventories of all collections are available on request together with information on their accessibility; for the most part, they are not open to outside researchers. Mrs. Marais agreed to my request to send the institute's publications to LC on a complimentary basis; these are *Nuusbrief* (quarterly; in Afrikaans) and pamphlets describing the archives and files of newspaper clippings. The first in a series of monographs is now in press, with the initial volume covering the political correspondence of Prime Minister Louis Botha in 1909–10.

For information on other archival records I visited the Orange Free State Archives, where Mr. R. A. Lewis, the deputy director, described its collections to me. Its well-indexed files consist of material dating from 1846, the period of the Orange River Sovereignty, and include outstanding collections on the former independent Orange Free State and the later Orange River Colony. Among its large holdings of early newspapers is a microfilm of the *Friend of the Free State* for the 1850–90 period. A list of its duplicates of the *Official Gazette* of various administrations in Bloemfontein in the 19th and early 20th centuries is now in preparation, and this will be distributed in the near future by the State Library in Pretoria.

Another of the city's major research libraries is the Bloemfontein Public Library, one of five legal depositories in South Africa. Miss B. Levy, the librarian, told me that its total collection is approximately 189,000 volumes. New accessions under copyright regulations are recorded in *Publications Acquired in Terms of Act No. 63 of 1965,* sent to LC on exchange. Its most important special collection is the National Drama Library, with some 8,000 plays and other works relating to the theater in South Africa. She gave me a copy of the basic catalog of this collection, compiled in 1966; it is updated by quarterly supplements.

Bloemfontein is also the location of the National Museum, a government-sponsored depository and research center administered by the Department of National Education. Mr. J. J. Oberholzer, the director, described its collections as having a strong emphasis on South African history, anthropology, and zoology. On exchange he sends LC its *Annual Report, Memoir* (five issued to date), *National Museum News* (began publication in October 1971), and *Researches of the National Museum* (latest is vol. 2, pt. 8, 1969). His publishing plans call for the preparation of two *Researches* a year. During our conversation he mentioned that the War Museum in Bloemfontein is planning to issue a series of occasional papers on the Boer War.

Cape Town, Stellenbosch, and Bellville, Cape of Good Hope

(March 22–28)

Known affectionately as the "Mother City," Cape Town has a great historic tradition dating from the mid-17th century and is the location of some of South Africa's oldest and richest library and archival collections. Its position as one of the country's major publishing centers is attributable to several factors—it is the third most populous city in the country, the site of the South African Parliament, and the capital of the largest province in area, the Cape of Good Hope, frequently cited simply as Cape Province. In its environs are two major educational centers of South Africa, the University of Cape Town and the University of Stellenbosch. Another institution, the University of the Western Cape, established for that group classified as "Coloureds," is located in suburban Bellville.

My appointments, in the historic center of the city and all within walking distance of one another, were with the South African Library, the Library of Parliament, the State Archives, the Dutch Reformed Church, the State Museum, the South African National Gallery, and the Government Printer. The South African Library, founded in 1818 and now with collections of over a half million volumes, is one of the oldest and largest of the country's research libraries and is a major contributor to South African bibliography. Dr. A. M. Lewin Robinson, the director, and his assistant, Mr. W. Tyrell-Glynn, discussed with me their Mendelssohn Revision Project, a bibliographic program to revise the monumental 1910 compilation, *Mendelssohn's South African Bibliography*, and to update it to 1925. In compiling data for the revision, they have sent researchers to other South African libraries to locate pertinent books, pamphlets, and other material, and to prepare annotations on these items. The final study, described as a union list of holdings of major South African collections and recording about 40,000 entries in five volumes, may be published by Mansell in Great Britain in mid-1973. The thoroughness of the researchers in locating elusive material was commented on by other librarians: in Durban, for example, I learned that many rare items of the Don Collection of the Durban Municipal Library and of the Killie Campbell Africana Library of the University of Natal (see below) were recorded. Dr. Lewin Robinson gave me the latest available issues (No. 10–13) of the *Bulletin* of the Project

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and stated that LC is on his mailing list to receive on exchange the Library's *Quarterly Bulletin, Report of the Council,* and occasional *Grey Bibliographies.* Among its other publications are series of facsimile reprints, such as the Cape Almanac series. Mr. Tyrell-Glynn reported that he is compiling a fifth edition of the *Bibliography of African Bibliographies,* substantially revising the previous edition issued in 1961.

In Parliament House, directly across the street from the South African Library, is the Library of Parliament, with more than a quarter million volumes. As both libraries are official depositories under South African copyright law, there is obviously considerable duplication in their collections. Mr. J. C. Quinton, the Librarian of Parliament, informed me that he would like to develop closer cooperation with the South African Library so that each institution may concentrate its efforts in different fields. At present the Library of Parliament has custody of the Mendelssohn Collection of Africana, approximately 40,000 volumes primarily on Africa south of the Zambezi. Mr. Quinton would prefer to have this material integrated with the Africana in the South African Library, but, as he pointed out, there are no immediate plans to implement this idea. While he is very pleased with his exchange relationship with LC, he is not interested in establishing additional arrangements with U.S. libraries because of the limited number of parliamentary documents available to him for exchange purposes. At present he provides us with the *Statutes* of the national government, *Debates* and *Minutes of Proceedings* of both houses of Parliament, and printed documents of the House of Assembly, including *Bills, Reports* of Select Committees, and printed *Annexures to the Minutes.* Many *Annexures* appear only in mimeographed form and are regarded as working documents for limited distribution within Parliament.

In another part of Parliament House I interviewed representatives of South Africa's two largest political organizations, the United Party and National Party, regarding their publications. I interviewed the Hon. S. J. Marais Steyn, then deputy leader and director of information of the United Party (full name: United South African National Party), who agreed to add LC to the mailing list for complimentary copies of all its periodicals and pamphlets, among them reports of biennial congresses, speeches of the party leader, Sir De Villiers Graaf, pamphlets outlining United Party positions on various issues, and its monthly review, *Onward.* For information on documents of the ruling National Party, I conferred with Mr. Hennie Smit, Member of Parliament for Stellenbosch and director of the party's Publications Department. He agreed to send free of charge its monthly journal, *Skietgoed,* plus all position papers, statements, and the party's constitution. Earlier, while in Pretoria, I had visited the headquarters of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), an ultraconservative faction which broke away from the National Party in 1969. Mr. B. M. Schoeman, editor of the party's weekly journal, *Afrikaner,* said that LC can subscribe to it for 9.40 rand (approximately $12.90) a year.

Archival records dating from the first Dutch settlements are available in two major depositories in Cape Town, the State Archives and the archives of the Dutch Reformed Church. Miss J. H. Davies, chief of the State Archives, gave me a tour of its various collections on Cape of Good Hope history, including outstanding holdings on the Dutch East India Company and on the House of Assembly of Cape Colony for the 1854–1910 period. Among its special collections is a file of about 50,000 photographs on Cape architecture. Miss Davies noted that there are two volumes in press in the

Cape series of South African Archival Records covering documents of the 1724–34 period. At the headquarters of the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk), Dr. A. P. Smit, the archivist, explained that his holdings include church records of the Cape of Good Hope from 1665 to the present, of Rhodesia from the late 19th century to 1928, plus those of the Coloured Dutch Reformed Church and the recently organized Bantu Dutch Reformed Church. Typescript inventories are available for many of its collections, and most documents of the pre-World War II period not considered as controversial are open to researchers. The files also include a complete run of the South African weekly *Kerkbode*, issued without interruption since 1849. Dr. Smit introduced me to Mr. W. A. Landman, director of the church's Information Service, who gave me samples of its periodicals, *D.R.C. Newsletter* (quarterly), *Ned. Geref. Teologiese Tydskrif* (quarterly), and *Die Voorligter* (monthly), plus several monographs in English discussing church positions; for example, *Human Relations in South Africa; Statement on Race Relations* (1960), and *A Plea for Understanding; a Reply to the Reformed Church in America* (1968).

The South African Museum specializes in anthropology and natural history and has a library of some 50,000 volumes in these two fields. Dr. T. H. Barry, its director, told me that his publishing program includes *Annals* (latest was vol. 57, pt. 12, Dec. 1971) and the less scholarly series, *Man in Southern Africa*. The first number in this series, *The Bushman,* is now available and a second volume, *The Hottentots,* is in press. According to Dr. Barry's records, LC is on the exchange mailing list for both publications. One of his assistants, Miss E. M. Shaw, is honorary secretary-treasurer of the South African Museums Association. Through her, LC receives on exchange *SAMAB; Bulletin of the South African Museums Association.*

The South African National Gallery distributes a wide variety of catalogs and other publications on various aspects of art in South Africa. Dr. Matthys Bokhorst, the director, and Miss J. E. Minicki, the librarian, presented LC with complimentary copies of several recent works: *African Weaving, S.A. Women Artists, South African National Gallery, 1871–1971, South African Prints and Drawings,* and *Rock Paintings in Africa,* a publication of the South African Archaeological Society. Dr. Bokhorst commented that a committee has recently been formed to create a National Register of South African Works of Art and Culture.

As Cape Town is the legislative capital of South Africa, the Government Printer has established a branch there primarily to prepare and distribute parliamentary documents. Mr. C. A. Greeff, the government printer, noted that LC was on his mailing list to receive most items issued by his press relating to the two houses of Parliament, presumably as a result of our exchange arrangement with the Library of Parliament. The only documents he cannot send us at present on an exchange basis are the *Debates* of the Coloured Persons Representative Council, since the distribution of current volumes of this material is controlled by the Administration of Coloured Affairs. As I did not have an opportunity to visit this agency, I learned from others that the best means of acquiring material on "Coloured" affairs is by formally requesting an exchange of publications. Issues of the Council's *Debates* for 1969 and 1971 are for sale by the Government Printer, but the 1970 volume is out of print.

For information on publications of the Cape of Good Hope, I visited several provincial agencies—the Controller of Stores, Cape Provincial Library Service, and

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the Cape Provincial Council. From Mr. J. Lund, assistant controller of stores, I learned that his agency prints and distributes a number of Cape official documents, including the *Estimates, Official Gazette, Ordinances,* and the *Report* of the Provincial Auditor. All these publications are sent to LC on a complimentary basis, and Mr. Lund agreed to forward all issues of the *Official Gazette* for the last 10 years missing from our collections.

The Cape Provincial Library Service, by far the largest agency of its kind in South Africa, has an excellent reputation among librarians for its progressive and innovative programs, especially in the use of films and other visual art forms. Mr. G. R. Morris, the director, cited several publications relating to its activities, such as the service's *Report* (annual), *Cape Librarian* (10 numbers a year), occasional bibliographies, and lists of available films. According to him LC receives complimentary copies of all these publications, and he offered to send us as well a collection of photographs of Cape scenes prepared by the service. In discussing the question of performing arts in the Cape, he showed me an issue of *CAPAB News,* published six times a year by the Cape Performing Arts Board, Cape Town. He has found Pilgrims Booksellers, P.O. Box 3559, Cape Town, to be a good source of elusive historical material on southern Africa.

I learned from Mr. A. P. Badenhorst, clerk of the Cape Provincial Council, that LC is on his list of exchange partners for the *Debates* of the Council. At my suggestion he added us to the list for the *Minutes of Proceedings.* He admitted some reluctance, however, in sending these publications to foreign libraries because so few people outside South Africa can read Afrikaans. As he pointed out, the *Debates* are in English or Afrikaans, with members of the United Party usually speaking English and the Nationalists, Afrikaans. These reports are printed without translations, and Mr. Badenhorst is concerned that foreign researchers will be able to read only the English part of the discussion and will therefore have an unbalanced view of parliamentary proceedings. He also discussed with me the organization of the provincial administration, noting that each province is responsible for education (except at the university level), hospitals, roads, nature conservation, and libraries.

Cape Town is also the headquarters of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), one of the most active organizations in the anti-apartheid campaign. In discussing its publications with Mr. Barry Streek, the vice president, I learned that LC is on the complimentary mailing list for the *NUSAS Newsletter* (monthly). In addition to this journal NUSAS produces a *Press Digest,* reports on its annual conferences, seminar proceedings, and various speeches and resolutions. Mr. Streek gave me samples of these, as well as the first issue of *Funda; Educational Journal of the National Union of* [*South African*] *Students.* This will be available only by paid subscription at a cost of 7 rand (about $9.60) a year. To ensure receipt of all NUSAS publications on a regular basis, he advises libraries to become NUSAS subscribers for $30 a year. In the organization's small library I was shown a file of newspaper clippings on South African politics and race relations dating from the establishment of the Union in 1924. Mr. Streek stressed to me his strong desire to cooperate with U.S. or other foreign libraries in microfilming this unique collection.

In suburban Rondebosch I visited the main campus of the University of Cape Town, one of four universities for whites in South Africa using English as the language of instruction. Most publications of the university and of specific departments are supplied to LC on exchange by the J. W. Jagger Library, the main library on campus; its collections and those of several specialized libraries in the university include a total of some 560,000 volumes. Miss L. E. Taylor, librarian and director of the School of Librarianship, told me that LC is on the mailing list for the *Calendar* (annual), *Inaugural Lectures* (irregular), *Studies in English* (annual), issued by the department of English, student bibliographies prepared in the School of Librarianship, and several publications of the Jagger Library, including its *Annual Report* and *Accessions List*. While the Library does not have sufficient copies of university dissertations and theses to use for exchange purposes, it can microfilm any of them on request. In my discussions with Miss Taylor and with Dr. Michael Whisson of the School of African Studies, I learned that its *Communications* are distributed on exchange by the Jagger Library. These appear very irregularly, however, with only 10 numbers published since 1952. Miss Taylor said she might be able to supply those numbers missing in our collections and would be willing to cooperate in any program to microfilm the complete run of the publication.

On the Rondebosch campus is the Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies, an autonomous organization with its own publications and exchange programs. Prof. Hendrik W. Van der Merwe, the director, explained that it was established in 1968, with funds from the Abe Bailey Trust, to conduct research in race relations. The institute, he maintained, is not committed to any particular policy but attempts to promote the "full citizenship" of all South Africans by presenting facts on race problems. He gave me the latest (1971) issue of its *Annual Report* and the first six numbers of a series of reprints. The institute has recently begun a series of "fact papers," usually under 50 pages each, including one on the debates of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. Its first book, *Student Perspectives in South Africa,* issued this year by David Philip, a Cape Town publisher, is based on a 1971 workshop. A report on a second workshop concerning the political prospects of the "Coloureds" will be issued soon by the institute itself.

In the vineyard country, east of Cape Town, is the town of Stellenbosch, noted for its beautiful examples of early Cape Dutch architecture and the site of one of the country's most prestigious Afrikaans language universities, the University of Stellenbosch. At the University's Carnegie Library, Mr. F. Du Plessis, the librarian, discussed with me its general collections of a half million volumes and its special files, among them the personal papers and memorabilia of former Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and a large collection of Africana. One of its most prized possessions is *Quellen zur Geschichte von Südwest-Afrika,* a typescript study in 30 volumes by Dr. H. Vedder of Windhoek. As this is one of only three copies of the work in existence, the State Library has approached Stellenbosch concerning the possibility of microfilming it. Mr. Du Plessis would prefer that the State Library deal directly with Dr. Vedder and use his own personal copy for reproduction. In regard to university publications, Mr. Du Plessis told me that LC is on his mailing list to receive on exchange the *Annale,* series A, covering natural sciences; the latest volume appeared

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in 1969, but he expects additional volumes to be issued in the near future. At my request he added LC to the list of recipients of series B on Afrikaans linguistics and literature.

While in Stellenbosch, I visited two of the university's special institutes, the Bureau of Economic Research and the Transport Research Centre. At the bureau Mr. Adriaan J. M. De Vries, its chief economist, informed me that his exchange program with LC is working very well, and we are on the mailing list for all publications, including several annual studies, *Prospects, Opinion Survey Report* and *Report on Business Conditions*. Another publication, *Special Report,* primarily on the effects of the recent devaluation of the rand, has been discontinued. Although the bureau is part of the university, most of its funds come from private industry. Mr. De Vries mentioned several studies prepared on a contract basis for South African corporations, noting that these cannot be distributed to other libraries. At the Transport Research Centre, a part of the university's department of transport economics, Mr. B. C. Floor, the director, explained that most of its reports on urban and rural transport problems are limited circulation items prepared under the auspices of agencies of the national government. Mr. Floor also serves as transportation adviser to the Lesotho government.

As the Cape Peninsula is the home of most South Africans officially classified as "Coloureds," it is also the site of the only university for this group, the University of the Western Cape, located in Bellville, a Cape Town suburb. Both Afrikaans and English are used as languages of instruction, with Afrikaans employed about 60 percent of the time, according to Mr. A. P. S. De Kock, librarian, and Mr. L. E. Williams, lecturer in library science. The university's only publication at present is its *Calendar* (annual) as the Annals series was suspended with volume seven in 1970. Mr. De Kock would like to maintain his exchange contact with LC and informed me that he can supply back issues of the Annals.

C. Struik (Pty.) Ltd., LC's blanket order dealer for South Africa and Namibia, is located in Cape Town, and I had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Gerrit Struik, the manager, concerning his service to us. He maintained that Struik has been successful in acquiring about 95 percent of the material requested by LC, including political documents and publications of organizations concerned with the apartheid question. In referring to the use of the *South African National Bibliography* as the basis for selecting material for us, he pointed out that there are sometimes delays of up to 18 months between the publication of a work and its appearance in the SANB weekly card service. I mentioned to him our recent difficulties in obtaining publications of Namibia and asked him to check particularly on the availability of the *Official Gazette*. Mr. Struik agreed, adding that he plans to make periodic visits to Windhoek to collect local publications. He also told me of his plans to expand Struik's acquisition program in Rhodesia and to hire a buying agent in Lesotho. If our other sources fail, he said he could arrange to supply us with documents of both the national and provincial administrations and would attempt to locate material of the various homeland administrations. He, like many others, thinks that most of the current novels in Afrikaans are of little value, and I mentioned that LC might ask the dealer to be more selective in the future in buying them for us. Most librarians I met in South Africa gave Struik high marks for service and for knowledge of the local publishing

scene. While some of them questioned Struik's ability to acquire political pamphlets and certain publications in African languages, most of them agreed that there is probably no other South African dealer better equipped to handle blanket order arrangements.

Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Alice, and King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope

(March 28–31)

My tour of publishing bodies in the eastern part of the Cape of Good Hope, usually referred to as the Eastern Province, included brief stops at three research centers, the University of Port Elizabeth, Rhodes University in Grahamstown, and the University of Fort Hare in Alice. During this part of the trip, made by hired car, I also had an opportunity to visit one of the emerging "homelands," the Ciskei, and to confer with officials of the Ciskei administration in King William's Town.

The University of Port Elizabeth, established in 1964, is the only one of South Africa's universities for whites using both English and Afrikaans as languages of instruction. At its temporary campus in downtown Port Elizabeth—a new campus is under construction in the suburbs—I spoke to the chief librarian, Mr. J. C. Cronje. He told me his library includes about 110,000 volumes and is one of the few major collections in South Africa using the LC cataloging system. On exchange LC receives all university studies, namely, *Libra* (annual); *UPECOM Journal* (annual); *Veer,* an annual student literary review; and its several series of occasional publications—(A) General; (B) Seminars and Symposia; (C) Scientific Research; and (D) Inaugural Lectures. At my request he added us to the list for the university's annual *Calendar* and for *Anthropos,* a journal of its anthropology committee (one issue to date). Through Mr. Cronje we also receive material issued by the university's Institute for Planning Research, an organization primarily concerned with urban planning problems in the Port Elizabeth area. Its publishing program includes *Information Bulletin Series* (three issued to date), *Research Reports* (seven to date), and *Special Publications;* the first number in this last series, issued in 1971, is *Patterns of Non-White Population Distribution in Port Elizabeth with Special Reference to the Application of the Group Areas Act.* I learned from the institute's director, Prof. J. F. Potgieter, that his group had recently issued *Atlas; Research Projects* containing maps on the location of industries and on local population distribution. He agreed to send this to LC through the university library.

Port Elizabeth, South Africa's leading center for the export of wool, is the location of the South African Wool Commission, a primary source of information on the industry. Mr. F. Van Wijk, the commission's managing director informed me that LC is already on the list of exchange partners for the *Annual Report,* and he added us to the list for the *Monthly Report,* primarily a statistical summary, and for the *Statistical Analysis of the South African Wool Clip; Production Areas* (annual).

As my time in Port Elizabeth was limited to one working day, I did not have an opportunity to visit any local commercial publishers. By telephone I conferred with

Mr. J. Every of Grotius Publications, one of South Africa's principal producers of material on "Bantu law". He informed me that his organization focuses its attention on "urban Bantu law" and is now compiling a looseleaf *Manual of Bantu Law*. This will be for sale in the near future for 10 rand, and supplements will be issued twice a year.

From Port Elizabeth I traveled northeast through the English-speaking region of Eastern Province to the historic community of Grahamstown, the site of Rhodes University. Dr. F. G. Van der Riet, the university librarian, explained to me that his office serves as the principal distributor of university publications and that LC receives all of them on an exchange basis. The publications of Rhodes' various departments include some of the most interesting scholarly material and bibliographic compilations produced by any South African university. Among them are the *Bulletin* of the department of education (began in 1971); *Communications in Africa; A Quarterly Journal* (vol. 1, no. 1, 1972), prepared by the department of journalism; *New Coin Poetry*, issued quarterly by the department of English; and publications of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, including the series of Occasional Papers (16 issued to date).

As Mr. Reuben Musiker, the deputy librarian and one of South Africa's leading bibliographers, was on a leave of absence at the time of my visit, I learned of Rhodes' various bibliographic studies from Dr. Van der Riet. He pointed out that LC receives through the university library those publications prepared in the department of librarianship, namely, its Occasional Papers, Special Publications, and its new Bibliographic Series. The first number in the Bibliographic Series is a guide to recent reference books on Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. I was given a copy of *Rhodes University Theses to 1971* and one of Mr. Musiker's latest compilations, *South African Reference Books of 1970–1971*.

In my discussions with Dr. Van der Riet and his staff concerning Rhodes' collections, I was told that the main library has about 200,000 volumes. This includes the Cory Library for Historical Research, a collection of several thousand volumes primarily on the Eastern Province. Among its special features are files of missionary records, with particularly strong holdings on the activities of the Wesleyan Missionary Society on the eastern frontier in the early 19th century. The Cory Library also has long runs of local newspapers, such as a file on microfilm of the *Grahamstown Journal* from 1831 to 1920. There is an index in card form to the *Journal* for the years 1831–95, and students in the department of librarianship are attempting to complete the index to 1920.

One of Rhodes' most famous research centers is the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, supported by the university's department of ichthyology and by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Here, I conferred with Mrs. Margaret M. Smith, the director and widow of its founder, Prof. James Smith, noted especially for his part in the discovery of the "fossil fish," the coelacanth. She informed me that LC receives on exchange the following publications of the institute (with latest available issues at the time of my visit): *Ichthyological Bulletin* (no. 35), *Occasional Papers* (no. 17), and *Special Publication* (no. 8).

About 60 miles northeast of Grahamstown, near the village of Alice, is South Africa's oldest university for blacks, the University of Fort Hare, now designated

primarily for Xhosa-speaking students. As at the University of the North and the University of Zululand, English is the principal language of instruction. I was informed by Mr. M. Spruyt, the librarian, that he sends to LC on exchange the university's *Calendar* and *Prospectus* (both annual), *Fort Hare Papers* (three or four a year), *Inaugural Lectures,* and *Speculum Juris,* issued annually by the faculty of law. In 1971 in cooperation with the SABRA Study Group of Fort Hare, the university prepared a general study on the Ciskei entitled *The Ciskei—A Bantu Homeland; A General Survey.* A study on acculturation in the Transkei is now in preparation, and Mr. Spruyt agreed to send it to us as soon as it is available to him for his exchange program. Mr. Ephraim Makhanya, the deputy librarian and a recent visitor to LC, gave me a tour of the Fort Hare Library, informing me that it has about 85,000 volumes, including the special Howard Pim Collection of Africana. He pointed out that the university's department of African studies is preparing a Xhosa-English and Xhosa-Afrikaans dictionary.

To the east of Fort Hare is the Ciskei "homeland", a politically fragmented region with each small piece of Ciskei territory surrounded by an area reserved for whites. The seat of government of the Ciskei is King William's Town, outside the territorial boundaries of the homeland. Here, I interviewed Chief J. K. M. Mabandla, Chief Executive Councillor of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, and members of his Executive Council. After I discussed with them the exchange program of LC, they agreed to send us the *Record of Proceedings* of the assembly. This, I was told, is the only document issued by the Ciskei government other than occasional agricultural extension newsletters. Statistical information on schools of the Ciskei is recorded in the *Annual Report* of the South African Department of Bantu Education. Chief Mabandla informed me of his plans to relocate the assembly and other government agencies in an area near King William's Town but within Ciskeian territory.

While in King William's Town, I also visited one of South Africa's best known small museums, the Kaffrarian Museum. Mr. Derek M. Comins, the director, explained that his collections have a strong emphasis on zoology, ethnology of the Eastern Province, and the history of early European settlement in the area. He informed me that LC receives its only current publication, the *Annual Report.* In the museum's library are long runs of local newspapers from the 19th century, but Mr. Comins said that none of them have been microfilmed.

Umtata, Transkei
(April 4)

The Transkei, the first of the "Bantustans," has by far the most developed administrative structure of all the "homelands," a situation reflected in the comparatively large number of official publications available in Umtata, the territorial capital. My first stop there was at the Legislative Assembly Library, where Mr. W. W. T. M. Mbele, its new librarian, showed me its collections of some 3,000 volumes and explained that this is the only library supported by the Transkei government. He sends LC on exchange the *Debates* of the Legislative Assembly and agreed to add us to the mailing list for the occasional reports of various legislative committees and for the *Year-*

book of the Transkei. Among Mr. Mbele's collections are complete sets of *Proceedings* of the former Transkei Territories General Council and of the Pondoland General Council (incorporated with that of the Transkei in 1930). In the collections, I examined the *Annual Reports and Accounts* of the Xhosa Development Corporation of East London, Cape Province.

All agencies of the Transkei government publish annual reports, namely, the Departments of the Chief Minister and of Finance, Justice, Education, Roads and Public Works, Interior, and Agriculture and Forestry. As my time in Umtata was limited to less than one working day, I had an opportunity to visit only the last two. At the Department of the Interior Mr. L. H. Balk, the assisant secretary, told me that his agency distributes the *Official Gazette* of the Transkei and the annual *Statutes*, in addition to its own *Annual Report*. These are sent to LC on exchange, and Mr. Balk said he would try to supply us with those issues of the *Gazette* missing from our collections. I also called on Mr. J. Marais, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, who agreed to add us to his mailing list to receive on exchange its *Annual Report* and its quarterly journal in Xhosa and English, *Ulimo Nemfuyo e Transkei*. To formalize the exchange he said LC must send a request to the secretary of his agency.

Pietermaritzburg, Durban, and Kwa-Dlangezwa, Natal

(April 4–10)

In Natal the output of publications is divided mainly between Pietermaritzburg, the provincial capital, and Durban, South Africa's leading port and the largest city in the province. Most documents of the Natal government come from Pietermaritzburg, while Durban is a center for a number of research institutes and two major universities—the Durban campus of the University of Natal and the University of Durban-Westville, the only institution of higher learning for South Africa's Indian community. A third school, the University of Zululand, in Kwa-Dlangezwa northeast of Durban, serves primarily the province's large Zulu population.

In Pietermaritzburg I found two major sources of Natal official documents, the Provincial Council and the Provincial Library Service. Mr. G. T. Barkell-Martin, Clerk of the Council, explained to me that in the past two years only 50 copies of each issue of the *Debates and Proceedings* and *Minutes of Proceedings* have been prepared, and there has been a rule against sending this material to foreign libraries. He agreed to ask the council to make LC an exception to this rule so as to allow him to send both publications to us. As a result of our discussion Mr. Barkell-Martin arranged with the provincial secretary for LC to receive, as gifts, copies of the *Estimates* and *Ordinances* (both annual) of Natal, and with the provincial auditor for his annual reports on both the financial accounts and accounts of local authorities. Subsequently, he also made arrangements for us to obtain complimentary copies of the annual reports of the Local Health Commission, the Natal Parks, Game, and Fish Preservation Board, and the Departments of Education, Hospital Services, and Roads. At the Natal Provincial Library Service, I learned from Mr. C. J. Fourie, the director, that LC receives on exchange its *Annual Report* and *Libri Natales* (monthly;

began in July 1971). As the Service has several sets of the province's *Official Gazette*, he agreed to supply those issues missing from our collection. He requested the Regional Planning Commission to send us its *Annual Report* and special development studies. South Africa

Pietermaritzburg is also the location of one of South Africa's oldest libraries, the Natal Society Library, established in 1851. Miss Ursula E. M. Judd, the librarian, and her staff told me that in its collections, totaling 144,000 volumes, are large holdings on Natal history, including a long run of the province's leading newspaper, the *Natal Witness*. As one of the country's five copyright deposit libraries, it produces an accessions list, *Monthly List of Publications Acquired in Terms of Act No. 63 of 1965*. This is sent to us on an exchange basis, together with the Library's *Annual Report* and *Natalia; Journal of the Natal Society*, which superseded *Natal Notes and News* in September 1971.

Another major source of local historical data is the Natal Archives, also located in downtown Pietermaritzburg. Miss O. M. Turner, the deputy archivist, explained that a 50-year closure rule is maintained for both provincial government records and for its large collections of personal papers; one of its most prized possessions is the Sir Theophilus Shepstone papers. Photostats of the typescript inventories of many of the Archives' holdings are available on request. It also holds what Miss Turner regards as the largest and most complete file of historic newspapers in Natal.

With the development of the new KwaZulu "homeland" in Natal, Pietermaritzburg has become a temporary center for agencies of the "homeland" administration. In the Department of Education and Culture of the KwaZulu Government Service, I spoke to one of the professional assistants, Mr. J. J. P. De Wet, concerning the availability of the "homeland's" official publications. He agreed to ask KwaZulu authorities to add LC to the mailing list for future legislative proceedings and department reports. As the Legislative Assembly and other government agencies only came into existence in April 1972, however, he expressed doubt if anything would be published in the near future.

The University of Natal has two campuses—in Pietermaritzburg and Durban—each with its own exchange program. At the library of the Pietermaritzburg campus, with a collection of about 120,000 volumes, I spoke to Miss C. Vietzen, the assistant librarian, as Mr. R. A. Brown, the librarian, was on leave. She informed me that although exchanges were formerly handled only by the Durban campus, LC now receives from Pietermaritzburg several publications, including the semiannual *Theoria: Journal of Studies in the Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences* and all monographs published by the University of Natal Press.

I subsequently visited the university's Durban campus library and discussed the matter of exchanges with its librarian, Mr. F. Scholtz. The Durban campus library also sends publications of the University of Natal Press to LC, and he agreed to check with Pietermaritzburg concerning material sent to us in order to avoid duplication. In addition we receive from him the *Journal of Behavioural Science* (apparently semiannual), issued by the university's Psychology Society, and he offered to add us to the mailing list for the *Calendar* (annual) of the university. The collections of about 150,000 volumes in the Durban campus library duplicate in part the holdings in Pietermaritzburg, as both branches have similar programs of instruction. There are a few exceptions, as the schools of anthropology, architecture, engineering, medicine, and sociology

are only in Durban, while faculties of agriculture and fine arts are concentrated in Pietermaritzburg. For the most part the university's special research institutes and collections are in Durban.

At least one faculty on the Durban campus, the department of economics, operates its own exchange program. Mr. Gavin G. Maasdorp, its director, told me he sends us the *Natal Regional Survey* (latest is vol. 15, 1970) with its *Additional Report* and also the Occasional Papers Series. He formerly sent the *Report* of the Durban economic research committee, but this publication ceased with issue number two. The university's Institute for Social Research also maintains an exchange program, separate from that of the Durban campus library. According to its acting director, Mr. Lawrence Schlemmer, LC receives directly from the institute its *Annual Report* and the series of Occasional Papers (no. 13 is latest issue). At my request he added us to the list of recipients of its Fact Papers Series, Monograph Series, Research Reports, and special publications. As examples of its special studies, he gave me *A Study of Swazi Nutrition,* a 1963 report prepared for the Swaziland government; and *Focus on Cities,* a summary of proceedings of a 1968 conference on urban problems.

Several miles from the Durban campus is the Killie Campbell Africana Library, a collection of some 40,000 items under the control of the University of Natal and widely regarded as one of the country's outstanding libraries on southern African history and ethnology. Miss E. M. Van der Linde, the assistant librarian, noting the uniqueness of its holdings on Natal, remarked that researchers for the Mendelssohn Revision Project of the South African Library (see above) recorded over one thousand titles held only by the Campbell Library. Among the files are long runs of southern African newspapers, such as the *Times of Swaziland* for 1891 to 1949; the file was the basis of the State Library's microfilming project of the *Times.* At present the Campbell Library staff is editing the papers of James Stuart, a 19th-century district commissioner in Zululand. This material, primarily in Zulu with English notations, is to be published, beginning this year, by the University of Natal.

Another outstanding library on local history is the David Don Collection of Africana in the Durban Municipal Library. Miss E. Van Heyningen, a reference librarian, showed me the various files totaling 35,000 items with a large number of pamphlets. She explained that many items are still uncataloged but will be recorded in the Mendelssohn Revision. In the same building as the municipal library is the Durban Museum and Art Gallery, where I spoke to the director, Mr. P. A. Clancey. According to him, LC receives on an exchange basis the museum's *Annual Report.*

The Durban region is the home of most South Africans of Indian origin and the site of the country's only university for this group, the University of Durban-Westville, with a completely new campus in the beautiful northern suburbs of the city. Mr. R. De Wet, the librarian, pointed out to me that it was necessary to relocate the school from its crowded downtown campus because of the tremendous increase in enrollment in the past several years. Given full university status in 1971, Durban-Westville has approximately 2,000 students and a faculty of 200, one-third of whom are of Indian origin. English is the language of instruction throughout the university. Mr. De Wet explained that the library, with a collection of about 70,000 volumes, handles most university exchange programs. At present he sends LC the university's *Calendar* (annual), *Journal* (semiannual), and the Monographic Series, the first issue of which appeared

in 1971. He mentioned that the faculty of law plans to begin a series of publications in the near future.

My two other appointments in Durban were in the Oceanographic Research Institute and in Butterworth and Company, a major publisher of legal material. At the institute, I learned from Mrs. J. Van Niekerk, the librarian, that LC is on her list of exchange partners for its only publication, *Investigational Report* (issued irregularly; latest is no. 29). She also sends us the *Bulletin* (annual) of the South African Association for Marine Biological Research, an organization closely affiliated to the institute. During my visit to Butterworth and Company, Mr. E. A. Barns, Jr., an assistant director, described to me its various legal publications, noting particularly the looseleaf *Butterworths Consolidated Legislation Service* and *Butterworths Index and Noter-Up to S.A.L.R.* [*South African Law Reports*]. These and all other recent works are recorded in its *Legal Catalogue;* the latest edition at the time of my visit was 1970. Mr. Barns informed me that most North American orders are handled through the firm's Canadian office, 14 Curity Avenue, Toronto 374, Ontario.

At Kwa-Dlangezwa, in the sugar-producing area of Natal about 125 miles northeast of Durban, I visited the University of Zululand, one of South Africa's three institutions of higher learning open to black students. In my conversations with the vice-chancellor and rector, Mr. D. J. Theron, I learned that there are about 800 students enrolled in faculties of arts, economic and political sciences, education, law, science, and theology. Through the university library, with collections of about 60,000 volumes, LC receives on exchange the university's *Calendar* (annual) and *Inaugural Lectures* (3 or 4 numbers a year). As in other universities for blacks, English is the language of instruction.

South Africa: Summary

Acquisition of the comparatively large quantity of publications emanating from South Africa is greatly facilitated by the availability of up-to-date bibliographic guides and by our well-established contacts with libraries and research institutes. The State Library's *South African National Bibliography* and especially its weekly card service are of particular value as means of identification. C. Struik, Pty., Ltd. in Cape Town, LC's blanket order dealer, uses this service as a basis of selection, supplementing the information with other bibliographic guides and with the considerable expertise of its own staff regarding the South African publishing situation. While Struik has been highly successful in acquiring most commercial and some institutional material for LC, it appears that our best means of obtaining documents of government agencies and research institutions is through direct contacts with the individual issuing bodies. The Government Printer in Pretoria and Cape Town issues and distributes most legislative documents and annual reports of national government agencies, but other material is available only from the agencies themselves. For documents published by each provincial administration, the best sources appear to be the provincial secretariats, councils, and library services. In general, the provinces issue gazettes and legislative debates, estimates of revenue and expenditure, and reports on elementary and secondary education, hospitals, libraries, nature conservation, and roads. Our

South Africa

contacts with the country's 16 universities are good, and we receive the great majority of material issued by university faculties and affiliated research institutes on exchange or as gifts from the main campus libraries. Among some organizations concerned with the apartheid issue, there appears to be a trend away from offering publications on exchange or on a complimentary basis and toward providing them only by paid subscription. Although part of this material can be acquired through Struik or other bookdealers, it appears that the best means of ensuring our continued receipt of publications on race questions is through direct subscription with the issuing bodies.

Botswana

Gaberone and Lobatsi

(March 13–16)

Although one of Africa's smallest capital cities and the seat of the national government for only six years, Gaberone (pronounced Ha-ba-ró-ne) is developing into a publications center of some importance. My working time there was limited to two days, but with so many official agencies and other sources of material located within easy walking distance of the town's commercial center, I was able to make many visits. One additional working day was spent in Lobatsi, a small industrial center about 45 miles south of Gaberone and the site of Botswana's High Court and Geological Survey.

Our principal sources of official documents are the Botswana National Library Service and the Government Press. At the Library Service I conferred with Mr. D. E. Stiles, the director, and his assistant, Miss Jane H. Crook, concerning acquisition and exchange programs. The library includes some 43,000 volumes and is the official depository for all Botswana publications, under the country's effective depository law. For exchange purposes the Library Service attempts to acquire extra copies of Botswana official documents. Under this system they are able to send to LC several ministerial annual reports, the *Annual Statement of Accounts, Financial Papers* (10 numbers a year), *Government Directory* (annual), and the *Law Reports* (latest available issue was pt. 1, 1971). They explained that some legislative material and reports of ministries are issued only in mimeographed form and that extra copies of these are rarely available to them. In regard to the Service's own publications Miss Crook told me that the *Subject Booklist* of its holding has been discontinued but *The National Bibliography of Botswana* is still issued three times a year. She gave me several recent issues missing from LC's collections, noting that we are on the mailing list to receive it.

The Government Press is one of the most modern and best equipped printing facilities I have seen in Africa, able to produce full-color publications and high quality maps. Mr. Daniel Mackay, the government printer, informed me that LC receives all publications of the Press on a complimentary basis except those restricted to internal circulation within the Botswana government. On his list of available publications are the *Government Gazette*, annual reports of ministries and official commissions, and other annual documents such as *Educational Statistics, Estimates, Law Reports,* and *Statute Law*. He said that statistics for the 1971 general population census of Botswana would be coming into his office within a few weeks of my visit, and he hoped to publish the figures in the near future. Among the items he gave me were *Long*

Term Wage Policy for Botswana, Government Policy on Employment of Non-Citizens in Botswana, Preliminary Investigations into the Marketing of Crops and Livestock in Botswana, and *Botswana; An Atlas for Secondary Schools,* including maps of electoral districts, cattle distribution, rainfall, and the distribution of population. Although there is some duplication in LC's receipts from the Library Service and Government Press, contact should be maintained with both agencies in order to ensure prompt receipt of all major official publications.

While in Gaberone I discussed publication programs with representatives of several government agencies; these were the National Assembly, Botswana Information Services, Agricultural Information Service, Botswana National Development Bank, and the National Museum and Art Gallery. At the National Assembly I learned from Mr. G. T. Matenge, the Clerk, and his assistant, Mr. I. P. Gontse, that there is a delay of about 18 months in the publication of its *Official Report*, the latest available issue of which covers the First Session, Second Parliament, 1970. They explained that the advisory House of Chiefs meets once or twice a year to consider questions of customary law, and its deliberations are recorded in a publication entitled *Minutes of Proceedings*. They agreed to send this document together with the Assembly's *Official Report* to LC on an exchange basis.

General material on the country's political, economic, and social conditions is available from the Botswana Information Services. The press officer, Mr. Gynther Adolphsen, told me that LC is on the mailing list to receive complimentary copies of the *Botswana Daily News*, including the weekly summary. From other contacts in Gaberone, I learned that the weekly edition is not an adequate substitute for the daily one, and libraries should attempt to obtain both of them. Mr. Adolphsen also pointed out that he would send us his agency's pamphlets on current conditions, as well as the published speeches of President Sir Seretse Khama. In another office there I spoke to Mr. Kgosi Lebotse, editor of *Kutlwano*, a monthly publication primarily concerned with the development programs of Botswana. He informed me that LC is on his mailing list for complimentary copies.

For material specifically on agricultural programs I visited the Agricultural Information Service of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. R. Batshogile, the publications officer, added LC to the mailing list to receive on exchange *Agri News-Ag Reviews* (monthly; began in 1970) and the ministry's *Annual Report*; the latest available issue is for 1968. Improving local agriculture is also a major concern of the Botswana National Development Bank, an agency supported by the Botswana government and by American and British grants and loans. Mr. A. G. Woodcock, the manager, explained that its only regular publication is an *Annual Report*, which began in 1964 and has been sent to LC on exchange; the latest issue covers fiscal 1970.

Although the National Museum and Art Gallery was closed for repairs, I was able to confer with its curator, Mr. Alec C. Campbell, who also serves as Botswana's chief game warden. Informing me that LC receives all museum publications on exchange, he mentioned specifically two periodicals, the *Annual Report* and *Botswana Notes and Records*; three numbers of the latter publication have been issued to date, and a fourth was in preparation at the time of my visit. Mr. Campbell gave me a copy of a book he coauthored, *The Malete Law of Family Relations, Land, and Succession to Property*, issued by the Government Printer, Gaberone (undated).

Gaberone is also the location of a branch of the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, operated jointly by the governments of the three former British High Commission Territories. Its main campus is in Roma, Lesotho (see below). The Gaberone campus library, established in June 1971, has only about 3,000 volumes according to the librarian, Miss Shelagh M. Willet, formerly assistant librarian in Roma. She is interested in developing exchange contacts although at present the Gaberone campus issues no publications. Her own bibliographic research includes a recent compilation for the Bibliographic Series of Rhodes University, *A Check List on Recent Books on Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland*. At present she is preparing a bibliography of nonofficial publications on Lesotho, concentrating on material found in various mission libraries and archives in that country. No decision had been made concerning its publication, but she indicated that the School of Oriental and African Studies in London is interested in it. In regard to material on Botswana she told me of an excellent collection on the history of the area, including 19th-century publications in Tswana, held by the Kimberley Public Library in South Africa.

Two additional contacts in Gaberone were at the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) and the Botswana Trade Union Education Centre. At the headquarters of the BDP, by far the most powerful political organization in the country with more than 80 percent of the seats in the National Assembly, I acquired copies of the *Constitution of the Botswana Democratic Party*, its *Election Manifesto, 1969*, and several speeches of President Khama. I learned from Mr. Patrick K. Balopi, the party secretary, that its monthly review, *Therisanyo*, suspended publication about a year ago but that it might be resumed in the near future. I subsequently acquired a fairly full set of back issues from the files of surplus duplicates in the U.S. Embassy in Gaberone, together with some 1966 issues of *Masa-Dawn*, a publication of the Bechuanaland People's Party. At the Botswana Trade Union Education Centre, Mr. T. Loebarth, the director, agreed to send its major publication, *Labour News* (monthly), to LC on a complimentary basis, and he provided me with all available back issues beginning with number one, June 1970.

Most librarians and other contacts in Gaberone agreed that the Botswana Book Centre is the town's best source of commercial material on the country. It is both a publisher and distributor of material in Tswana and also handles items in this language produced by Bona Press of Johannesburg. Here I purchased several novels and collections of poems in Tswana plus *Tswana-English Phrase Book* and *The Lumko Programmed Instruction Course in Tswana*.

In Lobatsi, a regional marketing center and railhead, my first stop was at the High Court of Botswana, where I interviewed the chief justice, the Honorable Akinola Aguda, and the registrar, Mr. J. Rooney. Chief Justice Aguda is a Nigerian serving at the High Court under a technical assistance agreement between Nigeria and Botswana. The author of several legal studies, he presented to LC a copy of his latest volume, *Select Law Lectures and Papers*, published by Associated Publishers, Ibadan, in 1971. Regarding material prepared by the High Court, he mentioned that LC receives on exchange all judicial reports, including those on civil appeals cases, civil and criminal trials, and review cases. Mr. Rooney reported that the most important of these are recorded in the annual *Law Reports* issued by the Government Printer.

Nearby is the headquarters of the Geological Survey, the government agency

especially concerned with the vital task of locating underground water supplies. Miss S. R. Akehurst, its librarian, mentioned to me that the survey's publication program has been dormant for several years; the latest *Annual Report* is for 1968, while the *Records* of the survey was discontinued after the 1961–1962 volume. At present it produces only maps, primarily at a scale of 1:125,000, covering the relatively densely populated eastern and southeastern regions and the major cattle raising area in the west.

Botswana: Summary

Botswana has one of the most efficient systems of distributing official publications of the emerging African nations I have visited in the past nine years. Our primary sources of government documents, the Botswana National Library Service and the Government Press, provide us regularly with the majority of published government material. Our other contacts send us, on exchange or as gifts, various items not usually available through our major sources, including some mimeographed documents. The best source for the small number of locally produced commercial publications is the Botswana Book Centre, with its especially strong holdings of material in the Tswana language.

Lesotho

Maseru, Roma, Morija, and Mazenod

(March 17–21)

The publication situation in Lesotho differs markedly from that in Botswana. While the number of official publications produced there appears to be about the same as in Botswana, the capital city of Maseru lacks the well-developed distribution facilities found in Gaberone. For scholarly material Lesotho is more productive than the other former High Commission Territories, Botswana and Swaziland, as it is the location of the main campus of the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland in Roma and of important mission presses in Morija and Mazenod.

Lesotho's Government Press in Maseru is a much smaller operation than its counterpart in Botswana. Mr. S. Maubec, the government printer, explained to me that the main difficulty in identifying and acquiring Lesotho official documents is the absence of a centralized distribution system. The Press produces a number of ministerial annual reports, but these are usually distributed by their own issuing agencies. Only two periodicals, the *Government Gazette* and the *Diplomatic and Consular List,* are regularly available from the Press and these must be ordered, as Mr. Maubec indicated that he cannot supply material on exchange or on a complimentary basis. While there, I purchased a subscription to the *Gazette* for 1972, including supplements. Back issues of this publication are not available at the Press, but I was informed that all legislation since independence will be summarized in the annual *Laws of Lesotho,* a continuation of the former *Laws of Basutoland* (beginning with vol. 11). The volumes covering 1966–71 may be issued this year, and he agreed to notify LC when they are available.

As most government agencies handle their own distribution of publications, I attempted to make contact with as many of them as possible during my brief stay in Maseru. Those visited were the Department of Information; the Ministry of Health, Education and Social Welfare; the Bureau of Statistics; the Agricultural Information Office; the Treasury; the Library of the former National Assembly; and the Central Planning Office. At the Department of Information I learned from Mr. H. M. Motsoene, the acting head, that this agency has published little in the past four years because of severe budgetary restrictions. Beginning in 1972 Mr. Motsoene hopes to resume publication of *Lesotho,* an annual guide on government activity, and to launch a monthly newspaper which he expects will eventually be produced biweekly or even weekly. This will replace the *Lesotho Times,* suspended in early 1969. Currently, the Department issues a mimeographed news digest, *Lesotho*

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Lesotho

Weekly Bulletin, and a daily press release, *Koena News*. He added LC to the mailing list for both the *Bulletin* and for the forthcoming newspaper and gave me copies of recent speeches of King Moshoeshoe II and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

Within the Ministry of Health, Education, and Social Welfare, I conferred with officials of the health and education departments concerning their publications. Mr. P. M. J. Rasekoai, permanent secretary for health, gave me a copy of his agency's *Annual Report* for 1969 and assured me subsequent issues would be sent on exchange as soon as they were prepared. For material on education I spoke to Mr. I. L. Monase, principal education officer, who told me that his office issues an *Annual Report* and syllabi on primary and secondary instruction. I was given the latest available *Report* and statistical supplement (1969), covering the former Ministry of Education and Culture. Mr. Monase indicated that LC would be added to his list of exchange partners for subsequent issues.

The Bureau of Statistics sends all its publications to LC, according to the senior statistician, Mr. F. M. Borotho. These include the *Annual Statistical Bulletin* (latest is 1970); *Census of Production* (annual; latest is 1968–69); and *National Accounts*, not issued since 1967–68. Mr. Borotho stated his intention to issue a revised version of the *Accounts* covering the 1964–1971 period and to issue subsequent annual volumes. The latest report on the 1966 population census is volume two (held by LC); the third volume, as well as a report on a 1969–70 agricultural census, may be issued this year.

For information on agricultural material I spoke to Mr. Lesole A. Thulo, press officer of the Agricultural Information Service, the distributor of all publications of the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperatives, Marketing, and Community Development. He added LC to the mailing list to receive on exchange the annual reports of both the ministry and its Agricultural Development Fund, the *News of the Month*, issued in English and Sesotho, and the ministry's occasional monographs, such as *Drought Relief in Lesotho*. Financial documents of the Lesotho government are prepared by the Treasury, where I spoke to Mr. Z. M. Sello, chief collector of revenue. He told me that his office will make available to us on exchange the *Annual Report* of the Treasury; *Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure* (annual, issued in two parts); and the *Report on the Audit of Accounts*, an annual publication of the director of the audit (latest is 1969).

Legislative documents of the former National Assembly are still available through the library of this agency. I learned from Mr. Theodore S. Ntoampe, Clerk of the Assembly, that this body has not met since late 1969 because the constitution was suspended in early 1970 by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan when he declared a five-year moratorium on political activity. Nevertheless, its library still attempts to maintain an active exchange program, and he presented LC with the issues of the *Parliamentary Debates; Official Report* missing from our collections. He was unable to supply back issues of proceedings of the Senate, however, and as there is no permanent Clerk of the Senate at the present time, I found no local source of documents of the upper chamber. The building once used by the Assembly is now the headquarters of several government agencies, including the Central Planning Office. Here I acquired on exchange the *Lesotho First Five-Year Development Plan, 1970/71–1974/75*, a document also for sale by the Government Press.

Although Maseru apparently has no bookshops handling local publications, I found copies of *Lesotho Notes and Records* (cover title: *Basutoland Notes and Records*) for sale in a craft shop, the Basuto Hat, operated with Peace Corps assistance by Lesotho Co-operative Handicrafts. I purchased all available issues (vol. 4–9, 1963–1969). In my conversations with several members of the Peace Corps I learned that volume nine is the latest issue but the publisher, Lesotho Scientific Association, is now preparing a 10th number.

The Government Archives in Maseru is authorized to be the principal depository of Lesotho government documents. There is no legal deposit law in the country, and Mr. J. Manyeli, the curator, commented that he has been unable to acquire official publications on a regular basis. Its collections of manuscript documents date from about 1870, with typescript inventories available for much of this material. Although there is a 30-year closure rule, Mr. Manyeli told me that any researcher can use the pre-World War II records. No separate report of the Archives is prepared, but information on its activities is included in the *Annual Report* of the Department of Education.

The absence of a depository law was also a major topic of discussion during my interviews at the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (UBLS) in Roma, about 25 miles southeast of Maseru. According to Mr. James Hutton, the librarian, the collection of about 85,000 volumes is an official depository for Botswana publications under that country's deposit law, and it will soon receive Swaziland documents under similar legislation. He echoed Mr. Manyeli's comments on the difficulties of acquiring local publications and on the need for an effective deposit law in Lesotho. While he is interested in building exchange contacts with foreign institutions, he admitted that he has few publications to offer at the present time. On an exchange basis he sends LC all available university documents: *Education in Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland* (semiannual, irregular), issued by its school of education; the *Report of the Vice-Chancellor* (annual; 1968–69 is latest issue); and a new series of Occasional Publications. Subsequently, LC received on exchange a study by Mr. J. M. Mohapeloa, *Government by Proxy; Ten Years of Cape Colony Rule in Lesotho, 1871–1881* (Morija, 1971), the first number in the university's Local Studies Series.

Southwest of Roma, in the spectacular mountainous region near the Orange Free State frontier, is the French Protestant missionary center of Morija. Here, I visited the Sesuto Book Depot, the country's leading producer of material in the vernacular. Mr. Bethuel N. Sekhesa, the manager, and Mr. M. Damane, of the nearby Lesotho Training College, explained to me that the Depot issues English-Sesotho dictionaries and grammars, as well as *Leselinyana la Lesotho* (biweekly), the oldest newspaper in the country, published since 1870. The missionary archives in Morija has a full set of this newspaper, and Mr. Damane told me that the UBLS library in Roma is making photostatic reproductions of it. Both men remarked that the archival collection is the best source of unpublished material on Lesotho history.

Another church-related publishing and research center is the Mazenod Institute on the main highway between Morija and Maseru. Operated by the Roman Catholic Church, it issues a weekly newspaper in Sesotho, *Moeletsi oa Basotho*, and several series in either English or Sesotho. One of the institute's directors, Father M. Gareau, showed me examples of its series of Lesotho Documents and Anthropological Studies and agreed to send future issues of both of them to LC on an exchange basis. He indicated

that a list of all available publications will be distributed to exchange partners later this year.

Lesotho: Summary

The identification and acquisition of publications from Lesotho is severely hampered by the absence of a deposit law in the country. Lesotho's Archives and its major research center, the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, have had little success in obtaining local material or even in identifying current official documents. One major problem is that the Government Press distributes few publications on a regular basis, and the great majority of official reports must be acquired through each individual issuing agency. As there is apparently no bookshop in the country handling local publications, one must go directly to the mission centers in the vicinity of the capital to acquire their material in English or Sesotho.

Swaziland

Mbabane and Luyengo

(April 11–12)

The publishing situation in Mbabane is in many respects similar to that found in Maseru. Like Lesotho, Swaziland lacks a centralized system for distributing official documents, and it is therefore necessary to make and maintain contact with a number of government agencies in order to acquire their publications. The production of scholarly material is negligible at present, but there is a center of higher education, the Swaziland branch of the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, in the initial stage of development at a temporary campus in Luyengo, a village to the east of the capital.

As Swaziland has no official press, a number of government publications are prepared on a contract basis by the Swaziland Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., a commercial operation in Mbabane. Mr. Eric Vass, the manager, explained that it distributes the *Government Gazette* and *Telephone Directory*, but only by purchase; no retrospective issues of the *Gazette* are available. Other documents, mainly annual reports of government agencies, are printed by him but must be obtained directly from the issuing bodies. He gave me examples of titles printed but not normally distributed by his company, such as the *Annual Report* (1970) of the Swaziland Electricity Board and *Report and Accounts* (1971) of the Swaziland Railway. This press also prints and distributes the country's major newspaper, the *Times of Swaziland* (weekly), but has no stock of back issues.

Although my time in Mbabane was limited to one working day, I was able to have interviews with officials of nine government agencies there, mainly because most departments are located within walking distance of one another in the center of town. For information on economic activity I visited the Department of Economic Planning, the Central Statistical Office, and the Treasury. At the department I learned that its principal publication is the *Post-Independence Development Plan, 1969*, covering the period 1970–74. Mr. J. Richardson, one of its economists, presented a copy to LC on exchange and informed me that a five-year plan beginning in fiscal 1973–74 is now in preparation. He also gave me a 1971 study by his agency, *Swaziland's Survey of Manpower Resources and Requirements, April 1969–March 1974*. Correspondence regarding publications, he explained, should be directed to Mr. Andrew Brown, the department's permanent secretary. For additional information on local economic conditions, he advised us to contact the Ministry of Finance, publisher of the *Capital Budget* and *Budget Estimates*, both annual, and the *Economic Review*, which began in 1971 as an annual supplement to the finance minister's budget speech to Parliament.

Swaziland

Mr. L. W. Clarke, chief statistician in the Central Statistical Office, informed me that LC is on the exchange mailing list for all publications of his agency; these are the *Annual Statistical Bulletin, Education Statistics* (annual), and the *Statistical Newsletter* (quarterly). As an example of the research monographs issued by the office, he gave me *Swaziland Forest and Forest Products, 1970.* By May 1972 he expected to complete an agricultural census report and a study on national manpower needs; these will be forwarded to LC as soon as they are published. Only one publication is available from the Treasury, its *Annual Report.* Mr. M. O. Udeirery, a Nigerian specialist serving under a technical assistance program as Swaziland's accountant general, told me that the 1970 volume had been sent to LC on exchange and that the 1971 issue would appear soon.

Among my other official contacts were the Government Information Services and departments concerned with education, agriculture, medical services, and justice. From Mr. R. Dludlu, senior information officer in the Government Information Services, I obtained the first issue of *Swaziland Today,* a quarterly journal that began publication in February 1972. He agreed to send subsequent numbers as gifts to us, together with the services daily press release, *News from Swaziland. Swaziland Today* is available in several of Mbabane's small bookstores, but I found no other local publications in any of them. Several of my contacts indicated that there is no bookdealer capable of supplying foreign libraries with locally produced material.

For information on educational publications I spoke to Mr. L. Sithebe, chief education officer in the Ministry of Education. He already sends LC its *Annual Report* on exchange and offered to add us to the mailing list for the semiannual *Swaziland Teacher's Journal;* some back issues of this are available. The ministry's *Newsletter* was discontinued with the October–December 1970 issue. In the Ministry of Agriculture Mr. S. J. S. Sibanyoni, the permanent secretary, told me that LC receives on exchange its *Annual Report* and that future issues of its numbered series of Bulletins would also be sent to us; this series recently resumed publication after being suspended for several years. I learned from Dr. J. Klopper, director of medical services in the Ministry of Health, that the *Annual Report* sent regularly to LC on exchange is the agency's only publication. During our conversation he showed me sample issues of the *Swaziland Nursing Journal,* distributed by the Swaziland Nursing Association, Manzini.

Publications relating to law codes are distributed through the office of Mr. David Cohen, acting attorney general. He showed me a copy of the *Revised Statute Laws* of Swaziland, currently compiled in five looseleaf volumes, and suggested that we write him formally regarding the possibility of receiving them as gifts. His office also has issued a single-volume compilation, *Swaziland Law Reports, 1963–1969,* which can be sent to us on request. Mr. Cohen expressed the hope that subsequent law reports could be issued jointly with those of Botswana and Lesotho by the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

Outside the capital, on the main road to Manzini, is the Swaziland Parliament's new headquarters building, a gift of the British government at the time of independence. Here the Honorable Ian Aers, Speaker of the House of Assembly, informed me that LC is on the mailing list for the *Official Report of the Debates* of both the House and Senate, and that reports of parliamentary committees are distributed only to legislators. Later at the U.S. Embassy I learned that the country's major political

party, the Imbokodvo National Movement, apparently issues no publications but that the major opposition group, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, issues a journal, *Kusile Ngwane* (irregular).

The best collection of retrospective material in Swaziland appears to be that of the Government Archives, located in the Secretariat Building in Mbabane. This is one of five official depositories of publications issued in the country, the others being the fledgling National Library Service, the Swaziland branch of the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (UBLS), the State Library in Pretoria, and the British Museum. Mr. V. W. Hiller, the Government Archivist, told me that he is gradually acquiring good sets of Swaziland documents and will soon be in a position to accept requests for specific items lacking in other collections. I gave him a list of issues of the *Government Gazette* missing in LC, and he consented to send all available numbers on exchange. We also conferred about the cooperative program between the archives and the State Library in Pretoria (see above) regarding the compilation of a bibliography on Swaziland and the distribution of microfilm copies of material cited in this guide. To supplement these items Mr. Hiller plans to ask libraries outside South Africa and Swaziland to make available to him microfilms of any material not cited in the bibliography. In regard to manuscripts he noted that his files date from about 1880 and that typescript or manuscript inventories have been prepared for several collections. The State Library has located a wealth of additional archival material pertaining to Swaziland in various South African depositories and has gathered together about 8,000 items in Pretoria. Photostats of these documents are now being prepared and collated in bound form, and the completed set of about 400 volumes will be presented to the Swaziland Archives as a gift of the South African government. Mr. Hiller estimates that the entire project can be completed in about three years. He expects to augment this collection by acquiring microfilm copies of documents of the former High Commissioner's Office from the Public Record Office in London. The Portuguese government has promised to send him microfilms of documents relating to early European travel in Swaziland.

Luyengo, a village about 25 miles east of Mbabane, is the temporary site of the Swaziland branch of UBLS. Until its new campus is completed later this year, the university is sharing the facilities of the Swaziland Agricultural College. Together, the libraries of the two schools contain about 9,000 volumes. From Prof. S. M. Guma, the vice-chancellor, and Mr. Stanley Made, the university librarian, I learned that they have only one publication at present, a bimonthly student journal that includes some creating writing, the *Luyengo Mirror:* they offered to send this to LC on exchange. Mr. Made informed me that he is beginning to collect official publications of Botswana and Lesotho, as well as of Swaziland, and may soon be able to offer duplicates on an exchange basis.

Swaziland: Summary

The recent introduction of a depository law in Swaziland will probably facilitate the future acquisition of local publications. Both the Government Archives and the Luyengo campus of UBLS are now official depositories of documents produced in the country and are willing to offer duplicates on exchange. At present, however, neither

Swaziland

institution is in a position to provide much material. Lacking an official press, the Swaziland government employs a commercial establishment, the Swaziland Printing and Publishing Company, to handle some of its work. Although this company prints a number of annual reports and legislative documents, it distributes only the *Government Gazette*. For other official publications LC must maintain exchange contracts with each issuing body in the government.

Mozambique

Lourenco Marques

(April 13–20)

My four working days in Lourenço Marques gave me an opportunity to gain an idea of the wide variety of publications available there. While I was well aware before my visit of the extensive publishing programs of the province's several large research centers, I found a number of other official bodies active in the publishing field. I also learned that the city is a center for commercial publishing and has a number of good bookshops, one of which may be able to serve LC as a blanket order dealer. Throughout my stay I received excellent advice and assistance from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Schneider, the representative of the African Imprint Library Services.

Through Mrs. Schneider I met Mr. António Rita Ferreira, chief of the Serviços de Cultura Popular in the Centro de Informação e Turismo, who is widely recognized as an expert on the local publishing scene. The major problem in acquiring publications from Mozambique, he explained, is the lack of proper distribution facilities or of official depositories capable of providing bibliographic information on available material. Most publications in Mozambican languages are issued by missionary presses either in the province itself or in South Africa; he noted particularly the Apostolado pelo Livro e pela Liturgica (C.P. 297, Quelimane, Mozambique) and the Swiss Mission in South Africa (P.O. Box 28220, Kensington, Transvaal).

The problem of distributing local publications outside of Mozambique was brought out vividly to me during my visit to the Biblioteca Nacional. Dr. Rui A. Sanches Gama, the director, told me that he has a considerable number of duplicates of Mozambican publications in his collections of some 70,000 volumes, but he is prohibited by law from exchanging them with foreign institutions because they are regarded as "national property." He hopes to have this law changed soon, as he is very interested in developing exchange contacts. Most of the material in his collections is of recent origin since all but a few of the retrospective volumes once in the Biblioteca have been transferred to libraries in Lisbon. He gave me a mimeographed bibliography issued by the Biblioteca in March 1972, *Relação das Publicaçoes Periódicas Editadas na Provincia de Moçambique,* recording 62 titles of current periodicals and newspapers, many of them official documents. Of the daily newspapers he recommended *Diario, Noticias,* and *A Tribuna,* all published in Lourenço Marques, and *Notícias da Beira.* At present he is working on a register of all major libraries in the province, listing about 70 collections, including three he considers of prime importance—the Biblioteca Geral of the Universidade de Lourenço Marques, the Centro de Documentação of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, and the biblioteca of the municipality of Quelimane.

Mozambique

While in Lourenço Marques, I visited the first two suggested by Dr. Sanches Gama, beginning with the university library, where I spoke to the director, Dr. Jorge Morais Barbosa, and the chief librarian, Mrs. Maria Antonia Santos. At present the university faculties and its library facilities are scattered throughout the city until the new campus is completed. The holdings of the Biblioteca Geral include about 20,000 volumes, while the total collections of all faculty libraries number approximately 70,000 volumes. According to the records of the Biblioteca Geral, LC receives on exchange both series A (general studies) and B (theses) of each of the several reviews prepared by the university, among them *Ciencias Agronomica, Ciencias Biologicas,* and *Ciencias do Homen.* Its *Boletim Bibliográfico* was suspended in 1971, but Mrs. Santos expects to resume publication this year. This will be sent to us, as will the *Anuário* of the university.

The Banco Nacional Ultramarino has a unique collection of some 3,000 volumes on the history, cultural anthropology, and economic development of Mozambique. According to Mr. Ilidio Rocha, chief of its Centro de Documentação e Informação, the entire collection was donated by the estate of Mr. J. A. Carvalho, the late owner of one of the city's leading bookstores, with the stipulation that it be augmented through purchases of other rare books and pamphlets. He gave me a copy of the *Catalogo da Biblioteca Organizade por J. A. Carvalho* and pointed out that all supplementary material is listed in the bank's *Boletim Bibliográfico.* Any items listed in these guides, he said, can be microfilmed on request. Later he sent me copies of two 1972 studies, *Catálogo dos Livros Sobre Moçambique Existentes no CDI do Banco em Lourenço Marques* (1,354 entries, mimeographed), and *Livros Interessando ao Estudo do Distrito de Lourenço Marques* (306 entries).

Another major collection on local history is located in the Arquivo Histórico, where I met with the director, Dr. Alexandre Lobato. Most of its material, he stated, dates from about 1840, as earlier documents have been transferred to Lisbon. The staff is currently preparing inventories to all material open to researchers, that is, documents more than 50 years old. In addition to manuscripts the archives has about 5,000 books and 450 journals. Although the Arquivo is legally an official depository of local publications, Dr. Lobato explained that he makes no concerted effort to enforce deposit requirements because of his agency's acute space problem. Eventually he expects to have new, enlarged quarters to house both the Arquivo and the Biblioteca Nacional.

The lack of a centralized distribution system for publications of Mozambique was illustrated to me during my visit to the Imprensa Nacional. Mr. Mário Campos Lobo, the administrator, told me that his agency distributes only one periodical on a regular basis, the *Boletim Oficial,* issued in three parts; LC is on the mailing list for it. Among other items available from the press are laws reprinted from the *Boletim.* I received a copy of the latest *Catálogo de Impressos e Publicações* (no. 6, 1970), and Mr. Campos Lobo offered to send us the seventh edition, to be published this year. He explained that the Imprensa prepares a number of reports for government agencies but these are distributed only by their own issuing bodies.

To gain an idea of the variety of documents available from official agencies, I visited a number of them concerned with economic development, cultural affairs, and scientific research. At the Direcção dos Serviços de Planeamento e Integração Econômica, Dr. Fernando Nascimento, the provincial inspector, presented to me, on

exchange, the province's latest development plan, *III Plano de Fomento para 1968–1973, Moçambique,* issued in 1971 by the Presidência do Conselho in Lisbon. A series of 48 *Estudos* cover in detail all phases of the plan. To obtain these Dr. Nascimento informed me that LC must ask the U.S. consul general in Lourenço Marques to send a formal request on our behalf to the governor general. At present preparations are under way for the next development plan, covering the period 1974–79. For information on provincial finances, I spoke to Mr. Delfim Sobrinho, director of the Direcção dos Serviços de Fazenda e Contabilidade, who pointed out that he normally sends budgetary material to the Ministério do Ultramar in Lisbon for distribution. He consented, however, to make arrangements for LC to receive both the *Contas de Gerência* (latest is 1970) and the *Orçamento Geral* (latest is 1972) directly from his agency on an exchange basis, including retrospective volumes lacking in our collections.

Statistical material is distributed through the office of Dr. Maria de Lurdes Santos, Subdirector of the Direcção dos Serviços de Estatistica. In our discussion I learned that LC is on the exchange list for all publications of the agency, but there is currently a delay of at least three years in the publication of most of its annual studies. In addition to the *Boletim Mensal de Estatistica,* LC receives the following annual documents (with dates of latest issues): *Anuario de Estatistica* (1969), *Estatistica Agricola* (1966), *Estatistica da Educação* (1969), *Estatistica do Comércio Externo* (1968), *Estatistica do Ensino* (1966–67), and *Estatisticas Industriais* (1969). Dr. De Lurdes Santos mentioned that no reports have been issued to date on the results of the 1970 census. Additional economic data is available from the Câmara do Comércio, which sends us on exchange its *Boletim* (quarterly), with the *Suplemento Semenal,* and the annual *Relatório e Contas.* Its president, Dr. Eduardo Capucho Paulo, offered to make arrangements for LC to receive the *Industria de Moçambique,* issued by the Associação Industrial de Moçambique, and the information bulletins of both the Associação de Fomento Agricola e Industrial de Moçambique and the Associação Comercial de Beira.

For data on local history and culture I conferred with Mr. Lima Antones, secretary, Secção de Cultura of the Câmara Municipal of Lourenço Marques. He agreed to my request to place LC on the exchange list for the Câmara's occasional monographs and for the semiannual *Boletim Municipal,* a scholarly review containing articles on the historical and cultural background of Mozambique. Eight issues have been prepared to date, and he offered to provide us with all available back numbers. Local history and ethnology are also treated in studies produced by the Sociedade de Estudos da Província de Moçambique, a private organization receiving some government support. Mr. Acácio Lobo, its secretary, told me that LC is on the list of recipients for complimentary copies of its monographs and the *Boletim,* issued quarterly or semiannually. Another cultural review, *Monumenta* (annual), published by the Comissão dos Monumentos Nacionais, will be sent to LC on exchange by the agency's director, Mr. Pedro Quirino da Fonseca. *Moçambique (Agrupamentos Étnicos); Aspectos do Estudo do Meio Humano,* a historical and ethnographic study designed primarily for Portuguese military personnel, was issued by the Comando Naval in 1969 together with a map supplement. I was given a complimentary copy during my visit to the naval headquarters in Lourenço Marques.

Also on my itinerary were visits to three of the province's research centers in the

fields of science, agriculture, and veterinary medicine. The Instituto de Investigação Científica produces *Mémorias* in three lettered series—A (biologia), B (geologia), and C (humanidade)—plus three reviews, *Revista de Biológico, Revista de Entomológia,* and *Trabalhos,* all published irregularly. Dr. Alberto Xavier da Cunha Marques, the director, informed me that LC receives all these publications on exchange. Only the *Trabalhos,* however, has appeared frequently in the past decade, with 25 numbers issued in the 1961–71 period. At the Instituto de Investigação Agronómica I learned that LC is on the list of exchange partners to receive its *Agronomia Moçambicana, Relatório Anual,* and *Memórias,* a series of research reports. In addition Engenheiro A. Baião Esteves, the director, agreed to send us its occasional research paper, *Documento;* only one issue (1970) has appeared to date. Material on veterinary medicine is prepared regularly by the Instituto de Investigação Veterinária. This includes a series of research reports entitled *Publicacões de Divulgação* (three numbers appeared in 1971) and the semiannual review, *Veterinária Moçambicana;* LC is on the exchange list for both titles.

For information on legislative proceedings I conferred with Mrs. Deolinda Benoliel, secretary of the Conselho Legislativo. She stated that *Acta,* the Conselho's only publication, records the proceedings of each session and that individual issues are then bound in volumes covering six-month periods. The Conselho cannot distribute its documents to foreign institutions, however, without the consent of the provincial administration. She mentioned that our only means of obtaining *Acta* on a regular basis would be to ask the U.S. consul general in Lourenço Marques to send a formal written request to the governor general recommending that LC be added to the mailing list.

In recent years the publishing scene in Lourenço Marques has been enlivened considerably by the production of commercial and scholastic material. Many of these items are available through the Livraria Texto, one of several important bookshops in the city. Mr. Rui Oliveira, the manager, has an excellent reputation both for his knowledge of the local publishing scene and for his ability to supply elusive material. His organization appears to be particularly able to handle subscriptions for local periodicals, such as *EM: Economia de Moçambique* (monthly), *V.M.; a Voz de Moçambique* (weekly), and *Tempo* (weekly). He also sells Cadernas Moçambicana, a series on local cultural history; five have been issued to date, and the next number will include short stories in Mozambican languages with Portuguese translations. As Mr. Oliveira expressed to me his strong interest in providing material to foreign libraries, I have recommended that LC consider using his organization as our blanket order dealer for Mozambique. Another dealer with a good reputation for handling local nonofficial material is Minerva Central, which is also interested in accepting blanket orders. Its stock of monographs is as good as that of Livraria Texto, but it apparently does not have access to as many local periodicals. Material relating to the activities of the Roman Catholic Church is available from the offices of the *Diário de Lourenço Marques.* Here I purchased the third edition (1971) of *Anuário Católico de Moçambique* and a sample issue of a bimonthly religious review, *Missão e Vida.*

Through other sources I acquired two publications issued by student organizations opposed to various Portuguese policies in Mozambique, especially the suppression of dissent at the Universidade de Lourenço Marques. These documents, given very limited circulation, are *A Defesa dos Estudiantes,* a review of the disciplinary action

against 25 university students in early 1972, and the January 1972 issue of *O Dialógo*, a student periodical subsequently suspended by university authorities.

Mozambique: Summary

Lourenço Marques has far more publishing activity, both official and commercial, than I had expected to find there. The major problem for foreign institutions trying to identify Mozambican material is the lack of adequate bibliographic coverage or of a well-developed library service which could serve as a distributor of local publications. Livraria Texto may meet our needs as a blanket order dealer for commercial publications, but there seems to be no simple solution to the problem of acquiring government documents. The Imprensa Nacional distributes only legal documents, and the government and institutional libraries and archives are not in a position to offer much assistance. We must continue to correspond directly with individual agencies and research centers. Some limited circulation material, notably the detailed analysis of the development plan and the proceedings of the Conselho Legislativo, may be available through a formal diplomatic approach to the province's governor general.

Angola

Luanda

(April 20–25)

In the production and distribution of official publications, Luanda bears a striking resemblance to Lourenço Marques. The administrative structure of Angola is similar to that of Mozambique, and the same types of government agencies and research institutes are active in the publishing field. There is also the same problem of a lack of centralized distribution facilities or of official depositories capable of providing bibliographic data on local documents. One major difference is the absence in Luanda of the well-developed trade in local commercial publications found in Lourenço Marques or of bookshops able to serve as blanket order dealers.

Most of the research libraries in Luanda are smaller than those in the Mozambique capital. The Biblioteca Nacional, established a year ago on the outskirts of the city, has about 25,000 volumes and is the state's only official depository of Angola government publications. According to Dr. Alvaro Carmo Vaz, the director, the Biblioteca is not yet able to offer duplicates on exchange and has produced no documents of its own. Soon he expects to be able to supply on request any recent official publication of Angola that LC does not have. Another collection about the same size is held by the Biblioteca Geral of the Universidade de Luanda. The librarian, Dr. Guilherme de Assunção, explained that the total holdings of the university, like those of its counterpart in Lourenço Marques, are dispersed among various departmental libraries. A new suburban campus is under construction and all faculties are expected to be located there in the near future. Dr. De Assunção said that LC is on his list of exchange partners for all university publications. As examples he gave me copies of its periodicals, namely, the *Anuário* (latest is 1967–68), *Ciências Biológicas* (no. 1 appeared in 1970), *Informação Bibliografica* (monthly, began in April 1969), and *Textos e Documentos*, a semiannual publication issued since 1969 by the Biblioteca Geral. Monographs of university faculties are also obtainable from Dr. De Assunção; among those presented to me was a 1971 study, *A Difusão Lingua Portuguesa em Africa*.

For historical material the 24,000-volume collection of the Câmara Municipal is generally regarded as the best in Angola. Mrs. Maria Manuela Maranhas, the librarian, gave me a list of the newspaper holdings dating from 1870 and of the large collections of material from the province of São Thomé e Principe. It also houses a rich archives, including documents from the 17th century. Many of the older manuscripts are in poor condition, and some restoration and microfilming are under way. Through Mrs. Maranhas and Dr. Armando Almeida e Cunha, vice president of the Câmara Municipal, I was able to add LC to the exchange list for two of the Câmara's

periodicals, *Boletim Cultural* (quarterly) and *A Cidade* (monthly, began in Dec. 1971). Its publishing program also includes occasional monographs; I was given several examples, among them *Vinte Anõs Decisivos da Vida de uma Cidade (1845–1865)*, a 1970 study on Luanda.

Additional archival material is available to scholars in the Arquivo Histórico, located in the Museu de Angola. Over 4,000 well-indexed folios on Angolan history from the 18th century are filed there, and records more than 50 years old are open to researchers. Its collections also include long runs of Angolan newspapers and official gazettes of four Portuguese administrations in Africa: Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, and São Thomé e Principe. Dr. Guilherme Mesquitela Lima, curator of the museum, pointed out the extremely crowded conditions in the archives and the lack of air conditioning, a major problem in the hot, humid climate of Luanda. Documents of special historical significance are reproduced in *Arquivos de Angola;* originally a quarterly publication, it has been published recently in combined form covering a full year. Lack of funds has forced Dr. Mesquitela Lima to suspend its publication since 1963. The museum, he informed me, has a library of about 10,000 volumes, primarily in the fields of ethnology, geography, history, and sociology. Until the creation of the Biblioteca Nacional, the museum served as an official depository of documents of the provincial administration, and it has some long runs of government periodicals, such as the *Boletim Oficial* of Angola.

Through the museum LC receives on exchange the publications of its parent organization, the Instituto de Investigação Científica de Angola. We are on the mailing list for all reports, among them the *Boletim; Documentação IICA; Boletim Bibliográfico do Centro do Documentação Cientifica* (biweekly), and *Memórias e Trabalhos* (latest is no. 12, 1970). All documents of the institute are recorded in its *Publicações Catálogo;* 1970 is the latest edition, with an *Adenda* for material issued in 1971.

Studies on local cultural affairs and labor conditions are carried on by separate government-sponsored research centers. The Instituto de Angola, an organization concerned mainly with promoting interest in local ethnography and cultural history, was moving its entire operation to larger quarters at the time of my visit, and I was unable to see its library. From its secretary, Mrs. V. Pontas, I learned that LC is on the mailing list to receive on exchange all its publications, including four quarterlies (with dates of latest issues): *Boletim* (no. 36/37, 1970), *Boletim Analytico* (no. 76, 1971), *Boletim Bibliográfico* (Oct. 1971), and *Boletim Informativo* (no. 137, 1971). She gave me examples of its occasional monographs, one of which was *Migracões e Povoamento,* based on a 1966 seminar on population problems. Local labor conditions are studied by the Instituto de Trabalho, Previdência, e Accão Social, where I consulted the chief of its Departamento de Accão Social, Dr. Rodrigo Baião. From him I learned that LC receives the institute's quarterly review, *Trabalho,* on exchange and will receive its monographs in the future. At present there is a two-year delay in the publication of *Trabalho.*

Like its counterpart in Lourenço Marques, the Imprensa Nacional distributes only one periodical, the *Boletim Oficial* (issued in three parts), plus reprints of individual laws. Dr. Antonio Duarte de Almeida e Carmo, the administrator, told me that LC is on the mailing list for the *Boletim* and he can supply us with any other items distributed by the press. The limited amount of material available there is

recorded in the Imprensa's price list, *Nova Tabela das Publicações à Venda* (latest, 1970). There is a small library in the agency containing several thousand volumes of official documents, among them a complete set of the *Boletim Oficial* of Angola from 1851 to the present.

As the Imprensa cannot serve us as a source of official documents other than legislative material, I visited the Centro de Informação e Turismo (CITA) to determine if this agency could help us in identifying and acquiring local publications. Mr. José M. de Carvalho Marques, chief of its Serviços de Informação, said that CITA is in a position to send us almost any current official publication we request. He offered to write to the various municipal councils of Angola asking them to add LC to the mailing lists for their cultural reviews. In regard to publications of CITA, he gave me a recent general study on Angola in both Portuguese and English, *Seara dos Tempos; Harvest of Time.*

Our best means of obtaining official publications is by maintaining contact with each state government agency. All departments I visited expressed an interest in our exchange program and a preference for direct communication with LC rather than through another government agency such as CITA. Most of my contacts were with departments concerned primarily with economic and social questions. At the Serviços de Planeamento e Integração Econômica de Angola, I spoke to Dr. Berta Rodrigues, secretary of its Centro de Documentação Técnico-Econômica. I learned from her that the state's 1968–73 development plan and plans of the regions of Angola are out of print, but she expects they will be reprinted soon and offered to send copies to LC. Her office is now doing preliminary work on the 1974–79 plan. The center's one publication is the bimonthly *Boletim Bibliografico,* listing recent acquisitions in the agency's library; she added LC to the mailing list for it.

A wide variety of statistical documents is obtainable from the Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística, where I conferred with the director, Dr. João Baptista Machado. He indicated that LC receives all publications on exchange; these are (with dates of latest issues): *Anuário Estatístico* (1970), *Boletim Mensal* (Oct. 1971), *Comércio Externo* (1970), *Estatística da Educação* (1968–69), *Estatística Industrial* (1968), *Navegação Marítima* (1970), and *Veículos Motorizados* (1970). I was presented a booklet, *Informações Estatísticas, 1970,* giving 1970 population census figures by district and for the city of Luanda. Dr. Machado reported that "technical problems" had delayed the compilation of the detailed census report.

Additional publications on local trade and economic activity are distributed by the Direcção Provincial dos Serviços do Comércio; among them, *Notes on the Economy of Angola* (annual), *Boletim Mensal Informativo* (began in Jan. 1971), and *Actividade Económica de Angola* (quarterly). Each issue of *Actividade* includes supplements on recent commercial legislation and on bibliographic citations to periodical articles, with the latter prepared on perforated sheets so that the user can have the entries in card form.

For material on fiscal matters and taxation, I spoke to Mr. Joaquim de Carvalho, director of the Serviços de Fazenda e Contabilidade. He presented to me on exchange several recent publications, the *Boletim de Fazenda* (quarterly, latest issue Apr./June 1970), *Contas de Gerência* (1970), *Orçamento-Geral* (annual, 1971), and recent law codes relating to the economy and tax regulations. Mr. De Carvalho also edits a

nonofficial quarterly, *Fazenda do Ultramar; Revista Técnica e de Cultura Professional* (Ruà S. Francisco Xavier, 49, Luanda), containing reports on the annual budgets of all Portuguese overseas administrations.

The Banco de Angola, the official state bank, is also active in the publishing field, producing material on both the local economy and history. Mrs. Otelinda C. P. Gonçalves de Almeida, technical assistant, added LC to the exchange mailing list for its *Boletim Trimestriel* and for its annual report in English; the 1970 issue is entitled *Angola; Economic and Financial Survey.* It is editing a number of studies on the history of Angola, including a four-volume work, *História de Angola,* by Ralph Delgado. I acquired the first volume at a local bookshop, and Mrs. Gonçalves de Almeida offered to send the remaining three as they are issued.

Publications of the state's agriculture and forestry service and veterinary service are excellent sources of information on current research in these fields. The Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Agricultura e Florestas has the largest library in Angola, a collection of about 89,000 volumes on both agriculture and forestry. To augment its holdings, Mrs. Maria Elisa Frade da Silva, the librarian, told me of her plans to approach foreign libraries regarding exchange arrangements, and she expressed enthusiasm about the idea of an exchange with LC. She presented a large number of the Direcção's publications to me; among them were back issues of *Agronomia Angolana* (quarterly) and numerous pamphlets produced by the agency's extension service. In our conversation I learned of another publication on Angolan agriculture and rural development, *Reordenamento; Revista da Junta Provincial de Povoamento de Angola* (C.P. 6333, Luanda). At the Direcção Provincial os Serviços de Veterinária, I was told by the librarian, Mrs. Maria Paula Barradas, that LC is on the list of exchange partners for its only regular publication, *Pecuária* (quarterly).

Compared to Lourenço Marques there appears to be little commercial publishing in Luanda. A major difference, I learned from several American and Portuguese sources, is that censorship operates differently in the two provinces. In Lourenço Marques politically controversial publications often appear in the bookstores and are on sale for a few days or even weeks before they are removed by the censors. A different approach is used in Luanda, where I was told that material considered damaging to the interests of the state is usually seized before it is distributed. As a result bookshops in Luanda do not have the variety of local publications found in Lourenço Marques. Only one dealer, the Livraria Lello, was recommended to me as being equipped to handle blanket order arrangements, but most of the people I talked with were not impressed with its operation. It is a sales agent for material of the Instituto Científica de Angola but apparently not for documents of other government departments or research institutes. Newspaper subscriptions are usually handled directly through the publishers rather than through bookdealers; among Luanda dailies, the *Diario de Luanda* and *Província de Angola* were recommended for their coverage of Angolan news. I found no evidence of any publishing by student organizations of the Universidade de Luanda.

Angola: Summary

Libraries concerned with the acquisition of Angolan material face basically the same

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Angola

problems that confront them in obtaining publications of Mozambique. There is only one official depository in Luanda, the Biblioteca Nacional, and it is not yet in a position to aid other institutions by distributing Angolan documents or in providing bibliographic information on local publications. The Centro de Informação e Turismo may be able to assist us in locating specific items, but our best hope of obtaining the majority of official publications on a regular basis is to maintain exchange contacts with various government agencies and research institutes. Unlike Mozambique, there appears to be little nonofficial publishing other than newspapers. My contacts generally gave low ratings to Luanda bookshops on their ability to handle local material, and no dealer appears capable of meeting our blanket order requirements.

Spain

Madrid

(April 26–27)

I added a brief stop in Madrid to my itinerary to gain an idea of the extent of Spanish holdings on present and former African possessions. The main source of information and publications on Spanish-speaking Africa is the Dirección General de Promoción de Sahara, the government agency responsible for African affairs. In the same building is the Instituto de Estudios Africanos, and the two organizations have a single library. I consulted Mrs. Maria Asunción del Val Cordón, chief of the Dirección's Sección Archivo-Biblioteca-Documentación, who explained to me her work in locating both public and private sources of Africana in Spain and in developing a national union catalog of this material. The library, containing about 10,000 volumes, includes strong collections on Morocco and some material on Ifni, Spanish Sahara, and the former colony of Spanish Guinea. Its holdings on Equatorial Guinea since that country's independence in 1968 are negligible, however, and Mrs. Del Val Cordón told me she has had no success in her efforts to obtain material from Santa Isabel. Eventually she hopes to publish a periodic list of the library's accessions.

Attached to the library are the archives of former Spanish Morocco, Ifni, and Spanish Guinea. As these collections are not yet completely organized, they are closed to researchers, and Mrs. Del Val Cordón could give no estimate as to when the indexing would be completed. Some early archival material on Spanish Sahara is also housed there, but most documents are retained in the provincial archives in El Aaiún. Expressing complete satisfaction with her agency's exchange program with LC, she gave me examples of items distributed through its library; these included a recent study of the institute, *La Acción de España en Sahara* (1971, in Spanish and Arabic).

In the past six years the Seccion de Africa of the Biblioteca Naciónal has also built a major collection on Spanish influence in North and West Africa. Mrs. Concha Brajino, chief of the Sección, explained that most of its 25,000 volumes are from the personal collection of Garcia Figueras, who spent many years in government service in Spanish Morocco. Of the volumes shown to me the great majority were on North Africa, including a wide variety of material—from travelers' accounts of the 16th and 17th centuries to rare documents of Moroccan nationalist organizations of the 1950's. It also features complete runs of some Spanish journals regarded as highly significant for the study of North Africa, e.g., *El Año Politico-Africa Española;* and *Revista de Tropas Colonials,* a review once edited by Francisco Franco. There are a few pamphlets on Ifni, Spanish Sahara, and Spanish Guinea, but nothing on Equatorial Guinea.

Italy

Rome and Vatican City

(April 27–29, May 2)

My time in Rome was divided between visits to two major contributors to research on Africa, the Istituto Italo-Africano and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and tours of several archives associated with the Roman Catholic Church. The institute, known as the Istituto italiano per l'Africa until December 1971, has a new focus, according to its director, Dr. Antonio Enrico Leva. The change in its program, based on the objective of broadening areas of Italian-African cooperation, is explained in the April 1972 issue of its quarterly, *La Voce dell'Africa*. This journal features articles on current events and Italian activity in Africa, as well as notes on the work of the institute. Its other publication, *Africa*, is a quarterly scholarly review. At the time of my visit Dr. Leva was unable to offer either of them on an exchange basis because no decision had been made concerning the distribution policy of the revised organization. He gave me a list of monographs issued by the institute from 1956 to 1971, with the hope of resuming exchange contacts by late 1972. During a tour of its library of some 40,000 volumes, he pointed out particular strengths on former Italian possessions, especially Libya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. Of the material I scanned there was a high percentage from the period of Italian expansion in the 1930's and early 1940's. Dr. Leva is planning to issue a printed catalog of the collections, but he could give me no estimate of a completion date. His organization can prepare photostats of its holdings, and he expects to have microfilming equipment soon. Most official archival records on Africa, Dr. Leva explained, are held by the Ministèro degli affari esteri. It has organized a Comitata per la documentazione delle attività italiana in Africa to prepare various series of publications, for example, L'Italia in Africa; Sèrie Scientifica-Culturale. Twenty-nine volumes have appeared to date, including Dr. Leva's study, *Il Contributo italiano alla Conoscènza delle Lingue Parlate in Africa*, issued in 1969. To obtain this series he suggested that we make a formal request to the ministry.

I visited the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to determine the extent of its research work on Africa and to learn how much of this material is sent to LC. Mr. Walter G. Weisbecker, chief of the Distribution and Sales Section, informed me that LC is a depository for all FAO priced publications and for certain unpriced documents, among them *Agricultural Planning Studies, Documents* of its Council, and *Nutrition Newsletter*. He emphasized, however, that the material sent to us represents only about 40 percent of its total output. Most FAO documents are field reports and research papers in mimeographed form in editions of 50 or 100

copies for limited distribution. The majority of these are cited in *FAO Documentation; Current Bibliography* (monthly) or in the agency's special subject indexes. At Mr. Weisbecker's suggestion I visited the Documentary Information Service of the FAO library to check on the availability of these limited circulation items. Miss Carol Schneider, a staff member of the library, told me that LC can request any item in print on a complimentary basis. Supplies are quickly exhausted, however, and photocopies of out-of-print documents are available only by purchase. For every developing country the service is preparing a bibliography on microfiche of all pertinent FAO studies issued between 1945 and 1971. Each microfiche includes citations to both published and mimeographed documents on file in the FAO headquarters, but not to those field reports held only by the agency's regional offices.

Italy

The remainder of my working time in Rome was spent visiting major archival collections. The city's largest archives on missionary activities is found in the headquarters of the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples in the famous Piazza di Spagna. Father J. Metzler, the archivist, informed me that its collection, known as the Propaganda Fide Archives, dates from 1622, and the earliest records on Africa are documents of missions in the Congo basin in the 1630's. They are listed in the *Inventario* of the archives covering the period 1622–1892. Father Metzler noted, however, that the collections are open to researchers only to the end of the reign of Pius IX in 1878. The one exception to this rule has been the use of more recent records by Jesuit historians studying the role of Pius XII in World War II. Some Propaganda Fide records have been microfilmed by the Knights of Columbus and are on file at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. In discussing its world-wide collections, Father Metzler mentioned that throughout most of its history the United States was regarded as a "mission country" by the Vatican. As a result American church records before 1910 are held by the Congregation. Its library, with approximately 100,000 volumes, includes almost complete runs of some 600 Roman Catholic mission reviews. Later I visited the Secret Vatican Archives in Vatican City, where I learned from Father Charles Burns, one of its archivists, that there are virtually no items on Africa in its collections. All missionary records, except those regarding what he called "major political questions," have been transferred to the Congregation.

The White Fathers Archives, located about five blocks from Vatican City, does not follow the 1878 closure rule. Father R. Lamey, the archivist, explained that there is no closed period for its collections on Africa, although documents regarded as "sensitive" are not open to researchers. As an example of this type of material, he mentioned records of the role of White Fathers in Rwanda in the late 1950's. In conducting me through the extensive, well-indexed archives, Father Lamey pointed out the particularly rich holdings on mission activities in the Congo basin and African lakes region in the late 19th century. He and his staff issued a *Catalogue* in 1970 citing all indexed records, and a second edition is planned for 1973. This will include citations to correspondence from African missions to Rome and to the various national headquarters, for example, in France, Switzerland, and Germany. Father Lamey also expects to include reference to the archives holdings of research studies prepared by African missions in such fields as ethnography and linguistics, plus a large number of diaries. A brief description of the archives appeared in the July 1970 issue of the White Fathers journal, *Petit Echo*.

Hungary

Budapest

(May 7–9)

The one major source of information on African research in Hungary is the Center for Afro-Asian Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From Dr. József Bognár, the director, I learned that his policy is to study the economic and social development of African and Asian nations without regard to their relationships to the Socialist countries of eastern Europe. An annual survey on "third world" countries is under consideration. Dr. Bognár introduced me to the center's librarian, Dr. Tamás Felvinczi, who showed me its holdings of some 16,000 items and a large clipping file from British, German, Austrian, and Hungarian newspapers. Regarding publications of the center Dr. Felvinczi told me that LC is on the exchange list for *Studies on Developing Countries* (latest is no. 55). His records indicate, however, that we receive only studies in English, and he agreed to my request to send numbers in Hungarian and other languages. Eventually he expects all *Studies* in Hungarian to be translated into English.

I also had an opportunity to visit briefly the National Széchényi Library, where I conferred with the general director, Dr. Magda Jóború, and her staff and viewed parts of its collections of over five million items, including large manuscript holdings. The aim of the National Széchényi Library is to acquire all material concerning Hungary published anywhere in the world, plus those works written by Hungarians either at home or abroad. Among its special collections are dissertations and theses for all of the country's universities. By law 30 copies of all Hungarian publications are deposited there, with most of them used in the library's domestic and foreign exchange program.

Czechoslovakia

Prague

(May 9–11)

As in Budapest my contacts in Prague were libraries and research institutes concerned with international affairs or specifically with African studies. One of the principal sources of such data is the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Here, Mrs. Vlasta Růžková, the exchange librarian, told me that the new directors of the institute have indicated a strong interest in African studies, and she predicted a shift away from the organization's traditional emphasis on Asia. Among its publications are *Archiv Orientální, Dissertationes Orientales* (latest is vol. 32), and *Novy Orient,* issued 10 times a year in Czech; its English edition, *New Orient Monthly,* was suspended in 1968 for lack of funds. Mrs. Růžková informed me that LC is not on the institute's exchange list, but that we may be receiving its material directly from the academy. She expressed an interest in establishing a direct exchange contact with us. All material available to other institutions is noted in the 1970 edition of its *Exchange Catalogue.* As American sales agents the institute employs two bookshops, Orientalia Bookshop, Inc., 61 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003, and Paragon Book Gallery, Ltd., 14 East 38th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. As Mrs. Růžková indicated, institute publications are sent to us on exchange through the Exchange Department of the academy's library. According to Mrs. M. Borotová, director of that department, the library serves as the principal distributor of the material of all affiliated institutes in the social and physical sciences. According to her records LC receives on exchange about 100 volumes a year from them. Any material cited in the *Bibliograficky katalog* of Czechoslovakia, she explained, can be requested through the Exchange Department.

In the department of Oriental and African studies of Charles University's faculty of philosophy, I interviewed Dr. Ladislav Venyš, one of two faculty members working on sub-Saharan Africa. He showed me *Studia Pragensia,* a series issued by the department twice a year since 1970; all articles to date have been in English. This is distributed in the United States through the Afriana Publishing Corporation, 101 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Dr. Venyš and his colleagues also issue an annual collection of articles prepared by faculty members, *Acta Carolinae;* these are primarily in English, with a few in French or German. *Acta* is available on an exchange basis. For Syracuse University he has compiled *a Select Bibliography of Soviet Publications on Africa in General and Eastern Africa in Particular, 1962–1966* and has updated it by annual supplements; it is in the Occasional Bibliography series of Syracuse's Program of Eastern African Studies.

Information on African politics is prepared by the Institute for International

Czechoslovakia

Relations, which replaced the Institute for International Politics and Economics after the 1968 crisis. Its director, Dr. Jaromir Sedlak, and his staff told me of their particular interest in eastern and southeastern Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. While many of their studies appear in journals published outside the institute, they issue a quarterly, *Mezinárodní vztahy,* with an annual summary in English, *International Relations;* both are sent to LC on an exchange basis. Another source of Africana, the Náprstek Museum of Asian, African, and American Cultures, is concerned primarily with the ethnography of these three regions. Dr. Erich Herald, the director, said that it issues two publications in English, *Annals* and *Anthropological Papers;* two *Papers* have been published to date, and a third now in press will be on pottery in Nigeria. Its library, not devoted entirely to ethnology, includes about 200,000 volumes.

Poland

Warsaw

(May 11–14)

Of the three Socialist cities visited—Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw—I found the greatest amount of material on Africa in the Polish capital. A major source of Africana is the Centre of African Studies of the University of Warsaw, where I conferred with Dr. Bogodar Winid, the director, regarding its large and varied publishing program. Its most important journal is the *Africana Bulletin*, a semiannual periodical in English or French with abstracts of theses accepted by the center. In January 1972 Dr. Winid assumed the editorship of *Przegląd Informacji o Afryce*, a quarterly on the activities of African studies centers in Poland and on recent and forthcoming conferences concerning Africa. He added that the center also issues a series of country studies, Informator Regionalny, plus studies on general problems, Informator Problemowy, and is now preparing an atlas on political and economic change in Africa, expected to be published in 1974. Dr. Winid proposed that LC establish an exchange program directly with the center, as some of its publications are not distributed by the University library. He told me the the center's own library of some 14,000 volumes is generally regarded as the best Africana collection in Eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union.

Political problems in the third world is a major theme of studies prepared by the department of developing countries of the Polish Institute of International Affairs. Dr. Jerzy Prokopczuk, the director, explained that the department has separate sections on Africa, the Arab world, Asia, and Latin America. This year it was to begin publishing a semiannual review, *Studies on Developing Countries*. Among its recent monographs are studies on the relationship between Africa and the European Economic Community, the role of armies in Africa, and the current political situation in Algeria. Most monographs, according to Professor Prokopczuk, are prepared in limited quantities and are quickly out of print. To receive any of the department's material on exchange, he suggested that we contact Mrs. Elżbieta Stebelska, librarian of the Polish Institute of International Affairs.

In the Palace of Culture and Science, an imposing tower dominating the skyline of central Warsaw, I visited the Distribution Center for Scientific Publications of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Miss Maria Hoser, in charge of the center's exchange program with English-speaking countries, noted that she sends to LC on a priced exchange basis all publications of the academy's council, its several committees, and all affiliated research institutes. She gave me the 1972 edition of *Publishing Plan of the Polish Academy of Sciences*, listing all material currently available on exchange.

One of the academy's affiliates is the Research Center for Social and Cultural Prob-

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lems in Africa, directed by Prof. Józef Chalasiński. In my interview with him I learned that the center was established in 1962 to study problems of cultural change, education, and nationalism in emerging African states. Among specific topics covered in its monographs are the role of Islam in Sudan and Somalia, sociocultural problems in South Africa, and the cultural evolution of the Arab world. Most studies by its 20 researchers appear in journals of the academy, such as *Kultura i Społeczeństwo*. Others are published in *Przegląd Socjologiczny*, edited by Professor Chalasiński and published by the Society of Sciences and Letters of Lodz; articles are in Polish with English summaries.

Sweden

Uppsala and Stockholm

(May 14–16)

During my brief visit to Sweden I focused my attention primarily on the publishing program of the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies in Uppsala as it is, by far, the most important center for African research in Scandinavia. Located on the campus of the University of Uppsala, about 50 miles north of Stockholm, it is supported jointly by the governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. My principal contact was Mrs. Anna-Britta Wallenius, librarian of the institute, who is well known to Africanists for her excellent bibliographic work and studies on African libraries. Her records indicate that LC receives on exchange the institute's *Newsletter* (annual), *Research Reports* (9 issued through 1971), and *Africana i nordiska Vetenskapliga Bibliotek*, an accessions list issued three times a year. It also prepares mimeographed reports in Swedish on individual African countries and various monographs in English; she gave me two 1971 studies which she had compiled or edited: *Africana scandinavica, 1960–1968; Books on Africa Published in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden* and *Libraries in East Africa*. Her publishing plans include a guide to Swedish material on Africa issued in the period 1945–60. During a tour of the institute's collections, she pointed out that it has approximately 15,000 books and 2,500 periodicals, including newspapers. It is also responsible for maintaining a union catalog of Africana in Scandinavian libraries. In addition to the institute's collections, there are strong holdings on African ethnography and linguistics in the University of Uppsala library. Other important Africana collections are found in the Universities of Bergen, Copenhagen, and Oslo.

Although Stockholm is not noted as a center of African studies, I found that the capital's Ethnographic Museum has a strong interest in Africa. According to Dr. Bertil Söderberg, curator of its Africa department, most research reports appear in its two major publications, *Ethnos* (bimonthly) and Monograph Series (14 issued through 1971). In the collections of printed material and artifacts are about 28,000 items on Africa, some dating from the late 18th century. Its earliest artifacts are from southern Africa and were acquired on scientific expeditions by students of the pioneer Swedish naturalist, Carl Linnaeus. Dr. Soderberg, whose primary interest is the art and ethnomusicology of the Congo basin, mentioned that some studies on this area appear in the series *Studia missionalia upsaliensia*, published in Lund, Sweden.

I also paid a brief visit to the Royal Library, where I conferred with Mr. Olof Von Feilitzen, the exchange librarian. He informed me that there is little material

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on Africa in its collections, as the library makes no attempt to duplicate what is available in Uppsala. Its only notable holdings concern Ethiopia and Tanzania, two countries in which Sweden has major development assistance projects.

German Federal Republic

Berlin

(May 16–19)

West Berlin, despite its geographic isolation from West Germany, plays a leading role in the nation's various research programs on Africa. My first stop in the divided city was at the Arbeitstelle Politik Afrikas of the Freie Universität Berlin, where I conferred with Prof. Franz Ansprenger, head of the center. In describing the current state of African studies in West Germany, he complained that there is no single university or research institute with a good general collection of Africana. In his estimation the Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung in Hamburg comes closest to having outstanding collections in more than one field of African studies. For the most part German universities emphasize only linguistics and anthropology and ignore the need for interdisciplinary programs. His own center issues a *Report* (annual) in English, which he offered to send to LC on exchange. This document includes a list of 10–15 theses prepared in the Arbeitstelle each year, and copies of these are also available on an exchange basis. From Dr. Anspenger I received samples of two West German periodicals regarded by him as being useful for African research: *Harambee; studientische Zeitschrift für afrikanische Probleme*, issued by the Studienkries Entwicklungspolitisches Aufbaustudium (2 Hamburg 13, Edmund-Siemens-Allee 1), and *Pol-Dok; politische Dokumentation* (P.O. Box 148, D–8023, Munich-Pullach), including citations to articles on political problems appearing in German-language periodicals.

One of the city's newest and most active organizations involved in African programs is the Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik. Here, Dr. Dieter Weiss, director of its Research and Analysis Section, told me that the institute was established in 1964 as a joint venture of the federal government and the city of Berlin to train specialists to assist developing countries in their economic programs. The results of their field research are published by the institute as books or as mimeographed reports; seven books and 87 reports had been prepared through 1971. While foreign institutions can request the mimeographed material free of charge from the institute, books are only for sale from commercial printers in Berlin.

The social and economic aspects of agricultural development in emerging nations is the major field of study of the Institut für Aüslandische Landwirtschaft of the Technische Uriversität Berlin. I was told by Mr. R. Meines, the librarian, that it is currently specializing on Tunisia, East Africa, and India. Its *Annual Report* and *Verzeichnis der Neuerwerbungen* are available on exchange, but the various field reports sent to the Berlin headquarters are usually not distributed to other institutions. However, Mr. Meines agreed to investigate the possibility of sending them to LC on

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an exchange basis. As an example of these he gave me *Reports on the In-Service Training in Malawi, 1970* (mimeographed, 145 p.).

At the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulterbesitz I conferred with Dr. Max Zehrer, the deputy director, and his staff on their project for the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) to update the union list of Africana in European libraries. They remarked about the incompleteness of the 1971 compilation, *Catalogue of African Official Publications,* but indicated that the supplement would include the holdings of many more libraries. I urged them to make a special effort to contact the major Africana libraries in Belgium, Italy, and Spain regarding their collections, as these countries were not well represented in the original compilation. Dr. Zehrer mentioned that the bibliographies of LC's African Section were "invaluable" to the Staatsbibliothek as reference, acquisition, and bibliographic tools. This year part of the library's services are being relocated in the new headquarters building under construction in a cultural center within sight of the Berlin Wall. As I was unable to visit Potsdam or even to communicate with librarians and archivists in East Berlin, I inquired at the Staatsbibliothek concerning the disposition of the German colonial archives. Dr. Zehrer suggested that the best authority on these records in both East and West German collections is Prof. Wolfgang Mommsen, president of the Bundesarchives, 54 Koblenz, Am Wöllershof 12.

Munich

(May 19–20)

In Munich I visited two organizations concerned with African studies, the Ifo-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung and the Bayersiche Staatsbibliothek. At the institute's Afrika-Studienstelle members of its research staff explained that their primary objective is to study economic problems in Africa south of the Sahara, except Rhodesia and South Africa. One researcher, Mr. Axel J. Halbach, told me that LC is on the list of exchange partners for all printed series of the Studienstelle, including Information und Dokumentation (three numbers issued to date) and Afrika-Studien; 74 numbers in the latter series have been published, with about two-thirds of the recent studies being in English. We have not received the organization's mimeographed reports, *Informationen der Afrika Studienstelle,* but Mr. Halbach offered to send us all titles still in print (about 30 of a total of 40 numbers). He gave me a copy of his 1971 bibliography, *Aspekte der Industrialisierung in Tropisch-Afrika.* All printed and mimeographed studies issued to 1969 are recorded in its *Summarizing Report on the Work of the African Studies Centre, 1961 to 1969.*

My main interest in visiting the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek was to interview Dr. Ernst Kohl, director of its computer operations. An Africanist by training, Dr. Kohl is especially interested in coding and filing African language characters into a computer system. He described his initial efforts in the July 1971 issue of *Library Materials on Africa.* Since then he has developed and refined his system into what he describes as a "special African letter code." He gave me a copy of his 1972 report, *Zeichensatz und Zeichenverschlüsselung für die elektronische Datenverarbeitung (BSB–EBCDIC).*

As the former librarian of the Staatsbibliothek's small Africana collection, Dr. Kohl has a strong interest in the German equivalent of the "Farmington Plan." He explained that the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt is responsible for sub-Saharan Africa and the Eberhard-Karls-Universität in Tübingen for North Africa. In his opinion neither has been notably successful in acquiring material from its respective region although each has sent representatives to Africa on acquisition survey trips. Among German collections of Africana he said one of the best is that of the Institut für Weltwirtschaft in Kiel.

German Federal Republic

Bonn

(May 23)

As I had less than one working day in the West German capital, my only appointment there was at the Deutsche Afrika-Gesellschaft in the city's market square. In an interview with Mr. Wolf Von Loeben, an assistant director, I learned that its main function is to inform the German public on conditions in Africa and to prepare studies on cooperative programs between the German Federal Republic and various African states. Although its program is sponsored primarily by the federal government, Mr. Von Loeben emphasized that the Gesellschaft attempts to maintain "an independent position" in its policies and research work. In recent years severe financial problems have forced a cutback in the professional staff, and this has had an adverse effect on its research and publishing programs. At present the Gesellshaft produces *Afrika-heute* (semimonthly, probably monthly in the future); *Afrika-bibliographie* (annual); Die Lander Afrikas, a series of monographs on individual countries; and guides to special collections. Among its recent studies is *Museums in Africa: a Directory*, issued in 1970. Although the Gesellschaft employs the Africana Publishing Corporation, New York, as its American sales agent, Mr. Von Loeben indicated an interest in sending all of its publications to LC on an exchange basis. Its looseleaf biographical guide, *Afrikanische Köpfe*, ceased publication in 1965 and has been superseded by *Afrika Biographien*, issued also in looseleaf form by the Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung; an English edition, *African Biographies*, is available from Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, 53 Bonn-Bad Godesburg, Koelner Strasse 149.

Some of the collections of the former Afrika-Archiv of Munich are currently housed in the Deutsche Afrika-Gesellshaft's headquarters in Bonn. Among the files are collections on architecture, fine arts, literature, and music. Mr. Von Loeben showed me the architectural archives, primarily a collection of photographs on various types of buildings in sub-Saharan Africa. It is not well indexed, however, and the Gesellschaft lacks the funds to augment it or prepare it for use by researchers. As it was originally financed in part by the Bavarian government, the Gesellschaft cannot dispose of it without permission of state authorities in Munich. In reply to my question about the disposition of German colonial archives, Mr. Von Loeben said that most of them are probably still in Potsdam although the East German government may have transferred some records to Leipzig.

German Federal Republic

Hamburg

(May 24–26)

Hamburg has a well-deserved reputation as the leading center of African studies in the Federal Republic. In addition to being the headquarters of several major research organizations, it is also the location of two scholarly associations concerned with Africa. Probably the best known of its research institutes in this field is the Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung, an organization with a strong emphasis on geography but with an interdisciplinary approach to African studies. Mr. Lothar Voss, the assistant director, told me that LC is on the exchange list for its *Afrika Spectrum* (three numbers a year) and its monographic series, Hamburger Beiträge zur Afrika-Kunde. Support for its work comes from the Hamburg state administration and the Afrika-Verein, with some special funds from the federal government and certain foundation grants channeled through the Deutsches Ubersee-Institut. The Afrika-Verein is itself a creation of various German corporations concerned with Africa. Dr. Martin Kramer, director of the Verein, plans to establish a large interdisciplinary research center in Hamburg in 1973. Its publications, designed to inform German industrialists of current conditions in Africa, include a three-volume study, *Afrika-Handbuch für Reise und Wirtschaft;* a series of country reports entitled Voraussetzungen und Möglichkeiten der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung; and a looseleaf report, *Afrika Informationen; Wirtschaft, Politik, Recht* (no. seven appeared in early 1972). According to Dr. Kramer's records LC receives on a complimentary basis all material prepared by the Verein.

Through my conversations with Mr. Voss and Dr. Kramer, I learned of the Arbeitskreis der deutschen Afrika-Forschungs-und-Dokumentationstellen, usually identified by the acronym ADAF. The secretariat of this association, currently at the Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung, rotates annually between the Hamburg center, the IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung in Munich, and the Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung in Bad-Godesburg. Mr. Voss gave me a list of the German organizations belonging to ADAF and he agreed to ask the officers of the Arbeitskreis if LC can receive a complimentary subscription to its quarterly review, *Rundbrief.*

The Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung, together with ADAF and other Africa-related organizations, supports the Dokumentations-Leitstelle in Hamburg. At the office of this documentation center in the Deutsches Ubersee Institut—another of its sponsors—I conferred with the director, Dr. Ties Möller. He gave me one of its recent publications, *Institutionen der Afrika-Arbeit in der Bundesrepublik und Berlin (West)* (1971, 189 p.), and told me that a second study, *Afrika-bezogene Literatursammlungen in der Bundesrepublik und Berlin* (1972, 214 p.), would be sent to us as soon as copies were available for exchange purposes. Later this year the documentation center plans to issue a guide to ecological material on Africa and bibliographies on Algeria and Tanzania. Another side of its bibliographic program is the preparation of a card file of references to periodical articles on Africa. It interfiles cards prepared by the Centre d'analyse et de recherche documentaires pour l'Afrique noire (CARDAN) and the Centre international de documentation économique et sociale africaine (CIDESA) with entries compiled by the Hamburgisches Weltwirtschafts-Archiv (HWWA), the Institut für Weltwirtschaft in Kiel, and by the Dokumentations-

Leitstelle itself. It regularly reviews about 200 journals, adding approximately 3,500 titles annually; its total file includes over 10,000 entries. Dr. Möller and I discussed the possibility of making the cards available to LC with Dr. Günther Jantzen, president of the Deutsches Übersee Institut. Dr. Jantzen, who is also president of CIDESA, concurred with my suggestion that they should be sent to LC's African Section for interfiling in our card index to periodical literature. In discussing local collections of Africana, Dr. Möller mentioned that the Universität Hamburg had recently received a former private collection of about 1,300 volumes on early European travel in Ethiopia.

German Federal Republic

In the same building as the Dokumentations-Leitstelle is the Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung of the Hamburgisches Weltwirtschafts-Archiv. Mr. Wolfgang Scherwath, the assistant librarian, told me that all of its periodicals contain occasional articles on Africa. Its publications, including *Intereconomics* (monthly, in English), *Bibliographie der Wirtschaftspresse, Weltkonjunkturdienst,* and *Wirtschaftsdienst,* are all sent to LC on exchange. We also receive its series of mimeographed research studies, HWWA-Reports. In the institute's library of about 600,000 volumes are approximately 34,000 works on Africa.

My other contact in Hamburg was Dr. E. Hagolani, secretary of the Vereinigung der Afrikanisten in Deutschland (VAD). This organization, composed mainly of younger Africanists at German universities, holds a series of annual meetings and seminars for its approximately 150 members. Publications of VAD include seminar papers on such topics as "Negritude" and the relevance of current African studies programs in Germany and elsewhere to African scholars. The papers are issued in Series VAD (three have appeared to date), sold by Helmut Buske, Wissenschaftliche Buchhdlg., 13 Schüterstrasse, Hamburg. In the near future Dr. Hagolani expects VAD to issue about four volumes a year in the series. This year he will turn over the position of secretary to Dr. Brigetta Benzing of the Institut für Ethnologie of Johannes Gutenburg-Universität, Mainz.

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Great Britain

London

(May 26, 30–31, and June 1)

I concluded my survey trip by spending four working days in London making a brief survey of Africa-related libraries and research centers. A focal point of my tour was the University of London, where I consulted officials of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the university library, and several affiliated research institutes concerned with Commonwealth studies, education, and economics. My visit to SOAS gave me an opportunity to renew the acquaintance of several Africanists whom I had previously met at conferences or at LC. Mr. James D. Pearson, the former librarian of SOAS, was recently appointed Senior Fellow in Asian Bibliography. He assured me, however, that he will continue his strong interest in African studies and in the preparation of reference tools on Africana. His *Index Africanus,* a catalog of periodical literature and other collective publications covering about 26,000 citations, has been forwarded to the Hoover Institution for publication, and he is now working on a guide to African bibliographies. Mr. Pearson expressed his concern in continuing the programs initiated at the International Conference on African Bibliography, held in Nairobi in 1967, and mentioned his plan for a second bibliographic conference in London in 1973 or 1974. He intends to have a broad representation of African libraries, including specialists from South Africa and Portuguese Africa who were unable to participate in the Nairobi meeting.

I also conferred with Mr. Barry C. Bloomfield, Mr. Pearson's successor as SOAS librarian, who showed me plans for the school's new library adjacent to its present quarters. He expects to begin transferring its collections of more than 300,000 books and pamphlets to the new facility in late 1972. Next year his staff will assume responsibility for compiling the *International African Bibliography,* currently produced by the International African Institute. He explained that the scope of this quarterly review of periodical articles will be expanded from its present emphasis on anthropology and linquistics to include more material in other fields, especially political science. Among the school's other projects is the compilation of a comprehensive guide to African legal material; this is now in preparation by the African law section of the department of law. Mr. Bloomfield also mentioned a conference on Manding culture to be sponsored by SOAS in late June and early July 1972, and he gave me a copy of a background pamphlet, *Manding; Focus on an African Civilization* (33 p.). I spoke briefly with Mr. Malcolm D. McKee, assistant librarian in charge of the African collections, regarding the arrangement by which SOAS supplies LC with bibliographic information on material in various African languages to our field office in Nairobi. He explained his

difficulties in locating scholars in Britain with a knowledge of some of the lesser known vernaculars and said that this was the main reason for the long delays in sending data to Nairobi. Nevertheless, he expressed satisfaction with the present cooperative arrangement.

In Senate House, across the street from SOAS, I visited the University of London library. Here, Mr. J. Steele, the acquisitions librarian, told me that it does not attempt to compete with SOAS in the acquisition of Asian or African material. At present its only outstanding holdings on Africa concern the slave trade and the early history of Liberia. These collections will probably be transferred to SOAS as soon as its new library is completed.

In the same area is the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, where I conferred with Mrs. Patricia F. Larby, the librarian, concerning its publishing program. The Library of Congress is on the list of exchange partners for its *Collected Seminar Papers* (14 issued to date), *Commonwealth Papers* (14 to date), *Journal of Commonwealth Political Studies* (semiannual), and *Theses in Progress in Commonwealth Studies* (annual). Among its other publications is a Reprint Series (41 numbers to date). I learned that the institute's major bibliographic project is a revision of *Periodicals Published in Africa,* prepared as a supplement to *Library Materials on Africa; Newsletter of the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa;* this is to be published by Frank Cass & Company, Ltd., later this year. In discussing the collections of the institute, she mentioned that about one-third of its 60,000 volumes are on Africa. An agreement was recently made with Makerere University in Kampala for an exchange of photocopies of political documents. Another focal point of its holdings is the West Indies, as no other British library adequately covers this area. The institute's former librarian, Mrs. Valerie Bloomfield, is currently working on a bibliographic guide to elections in Commonwealth countries.

The Institute of Education Library, with about 20,000 volumes on Africa, is described by Dr. D. J. Foskett, the librarian, as the best collection on African education anywhere in Europe. For the past three years the library has combined the holdings of the university's department of comparative education and the department of education in tropical areas. The latter unit formerly issued *Teacher Education in New Countries,* but this was discontinued in early 1972. Among the institute's current publication projects is a handbook on library programs in developing countries, prepared in cooperation with UNESCO, and a bibliography on Ghanaian education since 1967. Another major research institute associated with the university is the London School of Economics and Political Science. Mr. D. A. Clarke, its librarian, explained that he has responsibility for collecting material from South Africa under the cooperative acquisition program of the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA). The school does not issue publications specifically on Africa, but relevant articles frequently appear in its periodicals, such as *Economica* and *Journal of Transport Economics and Policy.*

As part of my survey of Africana collections in London, I conferred with librarians at the British Museum concerning its acquisition program. Mr. Philip Harris, the acquisitions librarian, and Mr. R. A. Christopher, his assistant, explained that the museum has especially strong holdings of official documents of English-speaking Africa as it is still an official depository for material issued by a number of Common-

wealth countries. Microfilms of any of these items can be obtained by purchase, although, they added, customers frequently encounter long delays in dealing with the museum's photoreproduction service. They seemed especially pleased with the recent acquisition of a number of African short stories and other "Onitsha-type" publications purchased from Dillon's University Bookshop, Ltd., 1 Malet Street, London W.C. 1. In discussing bibliographic tools, they referred to LC's guides to Africa as "bibles" in their acquisition work. I subsequently learned that financial problems have forced the Royal Anthropological Institute to transfer part of its library collections to the museum.

Another major depository of African official publications is the Library of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Miss E. C. Blayney, the librarian, pointed out to me that its particular strength is government documents of Commonwealth nations. All acquisitions are cited in *Technical Cooperation,* a monthly guide prepared by the agency's Overseas Development Administration, but she reminded me that not all documents appearing in this bibliography are retained and cataloged. Parliamentary debates are held permanently by the library, while most other material is transferred after 20 years to the Public Record Office. The former Colonial Office library is now housed with that of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and catalogs of both collections are to be reproduced in book form by G. K. Hall and Company. According to Miss Blayney, a second supplement to the *Catalogue of the Colonial Office Library,* covering additions since 1968, was scheduled for publication in 1972. The catalog of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for 1926–68 is to be filmed, but no estimated completion date has been established.

I also discussed the problem of acquiring government publications from Africa with Mr. Neville Williams, deputy keeper of public records at the Public Record Office (PRO). All of its holdings, including *Confidential Prints* of Great Britain and gazettes of African governments, are listed in the *Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office* published in 1963 with a supplement in 1968. Recent additions are cited in the PRO's *Annual Report.* As a general rule documents issued in the past 35 years are not available to researchers, although a recent decision was made to open through 1945 all material directly pertaining to World War II. Material currently available on microfilm is cited in PRO's looseleaf guide, *Film Catalogue;* the April 1970 edition is the latest, but Mr. Williams said that a revision may be published by the end of 1972.

My itinerary also included brief visits to several specialized centers involved in area studies or in research in related subjects, i.e., geography and race relations. At the International African Institute (IAI), in its new but cramped quarters on High Holborn, I discussed its publishing plans with Prof. Daryll Forde, the administrative director, and Miss Ruth Jones, the librarian. While the institute will continue to publish *Africa* (quarterly), its *African Abstracts* will cease publication at the end of 1972 because of a lack of funds and staff to undertake the bibliographic work. As I had previously learned from Mr. Bloomfield, the compilation of *International African Bibliography* will be taken over by the SOAS Library. Both Professor Forde and Miss Jones spoke of their plans to issue IAI's classified card index and author index in book form. The file of some 53,000 entries, about two-thirds of which are citations to periodical articles, may be issued either by Mansell Ltd. of London or by G. K. Hall. We agreed that this guide would be a useful complement to *Africa South of the Sahara;*

Index to Periodical Literature, 1900–1970. In response to my inquiry regarding the next International Congress of Africanists, Professor Forde said he had no definite knowledge of the date or place of the meeting but thought it would probably be in Addis Ababa. For further details he suggested contacting Dr. Aklilu Habte, president of Haile Selassie I University, Addis Ababa.

For information on research on former British Africa, I conferred with officials of two organizations, the Commonwealth Institute and the Royal Commonwealth Society. Mrs. Christiane Keane, assistant librarian of the Commonwealth Institute, told me that a focal point of its collections is literature in English from present and former British possessions. It issues an *Annual Report,* a series entitled Select Reading List for Advanced Study, and a monthly acquisition list, *Books Added to the Library.* Among its recent monographs is *Commonwealth Literature; a Handbook of Library Holdings in the United Kingdom.* Mrs. Keane said that LC is on the exchange list for all of these items. In its library of approximately 30,000 volumes are numerous cultural reviews; I was shown several relating to African or Afro-American studies, such as *Sussex Afras Journal* (no. 1, Spring 1972), issued by the University of Sussex; *Saracou; A Journal of the Caribbean Artists Movement* (P.O. Box 176, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica); and *Workpapers* (vol. 1, March 1971), issued by the University College of Cape Coast, Ghana. Mrs. Keane mentioned that Leeds University has a large collection of video tapes of interviews with African authors.

At the Royal Commonwealth Society Library, I learned from Mr. Donald H. Simpson, the librarian, that LC receives on exchange one of the library's publications, *Library Notes,* issued 10 times a year. He also mentioned Notes on Conditions, a series on living conditions in 33 Commonwealth countries and British dependencies issued and periodically updated by the society's Information Bureau. Most records of the Royal African Society have been incorporated into the collections of the Royal Commonwealth Society, which now has more than 400,000 volumes.

During my visit to the Royal Geographical Society Library, Mr. G. S. Dugdale, the librarian, showed me part of its collections of about 90,000 volumes, including 25,000 pamphlets. He pointed out particularly the Brown Collection of some 400 volumes of travelers' accounts on Morocco. Although the society maintains few exchange relationships, it does make available to LC its *Geographical Journal* (quarterly) and *New Geographical Literature and Maps* (semiannual). I was given a tour of its collection of approximately 500,000 maps and noted its strong holdings of 19th-century maps on Africa.

The Institute of Race Relations, like many private research organizations in Great Britain, is facing severe financial problems. Mr. Ambalavaner Sivanandan, the deputy director and librarian, expressed to me his fear that the institute might soon be forced to suspend operations. Its library is small, with only 5,000 books, but the collection of some 900 journals includes rich holdings of rare newsletters of political parties and organizations promoting the interests of minority groups. Mansell has indicated an interest in reproducing in book form the institute's catalog of some 150,000 entires, including citations to periodical articles. At present Mr. Sivanandan is working on the fourth edition of *Coloured Immigrants in Britain; a Select Bibliography,* and a revision of a 1970 study, *Register of Research on Commonwealth Immigrants in Britain.* Three of its periodicals, *Annual Report, Race* (quarterly),

and *Race Today* (monthly), are sent to LC on an exchange basis.

Great Britain

The financial plight of the Africa Bureau is even more discouraging than that of the Institute of Race Relations. Miss Edith Bond, the bureau's executive secretary, informed me that she is its only full-time staff member and that funds for her salary will soon be exhausted. Despite this crisis the bureau continues to publish *Africa Digest* (bimonthly) and *X-Ray* (irregular), plus series of pamphlets and background papers for members of Parliament on such topics as sanctions against South Africa. Its major area of interest is former British-controlled territories south of the Zambezi River, and it is currently concentrating on Namibia. While LC now receives the bureau's publications as gifts, Miss Bond suggested that the best means of ensuring continued receipt of them on a regular basis is to pay an annual "comprehensive subscription" of $25 for all bureau material. It has also prepared for limited circulation a *Catalogue of Papers, 1952–1968,* covering its outstanding holdings of political documents. The majority of items listed concern the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the former High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. Because of the confidential nature of much of this material, the bureau's directors will not permit any of the papers to be photocopied.

Miss Bond was a good source of information on the activities of various political organizations opposed to white-dominated administrations in southern Africa. She told me of a conference on Namibia held in Brussels in May 1972 and sponsored in part by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). For reports on this conference and on other SWAPO activities, she suggested that we get in touch with the organisation's London representative, Mr. Peter Katjavivi, SWAPO, 8 Chalcot Street, London N.W. 1. I also learned that the Movement for Colonial Freedom is no longer active, but its role has been taken by the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea. Information on its program may be available from Miss Polly Gaster, 531 Caledonian Road. London N. 7.

While London is a center for a number of African political groups, I had time to visit the offices of only one of them, the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). Mr. Archie Sibeho, of ANC's Publicity and Information Bureau, explained that its material can be obtained only by paid subscription. As examples of its studies, he gave me sample issues of *Sechaba* (monthly), noting that indexes to the first three volumes (1967–69) are available for $5 each. I also received from him the initial three numbers of *South African Studies,* a series beginning in 1970. At the U.S. Embassy I learned of another political group, the Zanzibar Organization, which opposes the present regime on the island. It issues a bimonthly journal, *Free Zanzibar,* published at 68 Hudson Road, Southsea, England.

Conclusion

Throughout my stay in London, as in all my stops on the 18-week survey trip, I had an excellent response from librarians, archivists, government officials, and representatives of political and cultural organizations to my requests for their publications. In every country I found that the officials whom I visited were aware of the position of LC as one of the world's leading research libraries and of our various publications. I was especially pleased to see the widespread use of the African Section's bibliographies as reference and acquisition tools. The comments of officials of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz and the British Museum describing them as "invaluable" works and as "bibles" for African research were typical of the remarks I heard in libraries in both Africa and Europe. As an example of the section's work, I had with me a copy of our latest publication, *Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland; a Guide to Official Publications, 1868–1968*, issued in late 1971. This was of particular interest to librarians in southern Africa, and most of them requested it on an exchange basis.

The support I received from U.S. embassies and consulates was invaluable to the success of the trip. Among the major problems in undertaking a publication survey are the difficult tasks of making appointments in each city and arranging transportation. With few exceptions, embassy and consular personnel relieved me of these burdens by setting up my program in advance and by providing me with a car and driver. I was also very pleased to find that the publications procurement officers and public affairs officers at many posts were knowledgeable about the local publishing scene and had valuable personal contacts with librarians and publishers. In several cities, the publication procurement officer accompanied me on some appointments, and several told me that my visit had given them an opportunity to gain a better idea of the availability of local material. The posts also provided service in wrapping and shipping my acquisitions to LC via the diplomatic pouch.

The trip reaffirmed my belief in the value of periodic publication surveys to countries of sub-Saharan Africa outside the area of responsibility of our Nairobi office. Even in South Africa, with its well-developed book trade and fairly efficient system for distributing official documents, there are many publications of research value that might escape our attention if we did not maintain personal contact with various publishing bodies. These visits not only provide information on material not usually available through commercial dealers, government printers, or research centers, but they also help to stimulate our exchanges. Many librarians and other

Conclusion

officials responsible for distributing documents mentioned that my visit had demonstrated the interest of LC in their work, and they responded by offering additional material to us and by agreeing to provide retrospective documents missing in our collections. In contrast to most of the French-speaking states I had visited on previous trips, the distribution of publications in Nigeria and southern Africa is generally not handled on a personal basis. I feel, therefore, that our exchange contacts can be maintained with government agencies, universities, and other organizations despite changes in personnel.

Some assistance can be provided by U.S. diplomatic missions in supplying documents which may not be available through other channels. The acquisition program of LC is much broader, however, than that of other U.S. agencies, and the staffs of our embassies and consulates do not have sufficient time to maintain contact with the wide variety of publishing bodies of interest to us. Book dealers in Nigeria, South Africa, and Mozambique can be useful in providing commercial publications and some publications prepared by research institutes and political organizations.

While LC's exchange program works well in Nigeria and southern Africa and our contacts appear to have been strengthened as a result of the survey trip, our present acquisition procedures are not an effective substitute for field offices in these regions. The great success of the Nairobi office in improving our holdings of material from eastern Africa clearly indicates the advantage of having a full-time staff of acquisition specialists on the spot. I discussed this matter with librarians in the countries visited, and they agreed that a program in their area similar to our Nairobi operation would be the best means of obtaining local publications. A West African office under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) should have the highest priority if funds are available to expand the program. Subsequently, separate offices should be established in Central Africa and southern Africa, thereby ensuring us of strong coverage of publications from all regions of sub-Saharan Africa.

Addresses of Organizations Cited in This Report

NIGERIA

Ibadan

Abiodun Printing Works
P.O. Box 353
Ibadan

Baptist Press
P.M.B. 5071
Ibadan

Claverianum Press
University P.O.
Box 4017
Ibadan

Daily Sketch
Sketch Buildings
P.M.B. 5067
Ibadan

Evans Brothers Ltd.
P.M.B. 5164
Ibadan

Federal Department of Agricultural Research
Library
Moor Plantation
P.M.B. 5042
Ibadan
Librarian: Mr. Olu Odumoso

Federal Department of Forest Research
P.M.B. 5054
Ibadan
Director: Mr. D. E. Iyamabo

Government Printer
Ministry of Information and Home Affairs
Western State Government
Ibadan
Government Printer: Mr. A. A. Bolu

Ibadan Chamber of Commerce
P M.B. 5168
Ibadan
Secretary: Mr. F. A. Fisher

Institute of Administration
University of Ife at Ibadan
P.M.B. 5246
Ibadan
Assistant Librarian: Mrs. J. O. Y. Akinsete

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
(IITA)
P.M.B. 5320
Ibadan
Director: Dr. H. R. Albrecht
Librarian: Mr. S. Lawani

Ministry of Education
General Publications Section
Western State Government
P.M.B. 5052
Ibadan
Officer-in-Charge: Mrs. O. O. Arowolo

Ministry of Information and Home Affairs
Western State Government
P.M.B. 5180
Ibadan
Acting Chief Information Officer:
Mr. J. Eola Bamgbelu

National Archives
University of Ibadan
Ibadan
Controller: Mr. S. O. Sowoolu

Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research
(NISER)
University of Ibadan
P.M.B. 5
Ibadan
Director: Dr. H. M. A. Bola Onitiri
Librarian: Mr. Adebisi Aladejana

Nigerian Tribune
P.O. Box 78
Ibadan

Onibon-Oje Press
Mapo P.O.
Box 3109
Ibadan

495-902 O - 73 - 8

Oxford University Press
Oxford House
P.M.B. 5095
Ibadan

Pastoral Institute
P.O. Box 1784
Ibadan

Social Development Division
Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction
Western State Government
P.M.B. 5170
Ibadan
Chief Social Development Officer: Mr. B. T. Akinwale

Statistics Division
Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction
Western State Government
P.M.B. 5170
Ibadan
Chief Statistician: Mr. B. A. Onakoya

University Bookshop
P.O. Box 286
Ibadan

University of Ibadan
Ibadan
Department of Library Studies
Acting Director: Mrs. Adetowun Ogunsheye

Institute of African Studies
Director: Professor R. G. Armstrong

Library
Acting Librarian: Mrs. Bisi Odeinde
Chief Exchange Librarian: Mr. Oni Orisan

Western Nigeria Development Corporation (WNDC)
Cocoa House
P.M.B. 5085
Ibadan
Publicity Officer: Mr. Fred A. Akindele

Western Nigeria Marketing Board
Cocoa House
P.M.B. 5032
Ibadan
Librarian: Mrs. Y. A. Bamgbose

Western State Library
P.M.B. 5082
Ibadan
Librarian: Mr. V. A. Williams

Ife

University of Ife Library
Ife
Librarian: Mr. J. O. Dipeolu

Lagos and Suburbs

Daily Times
P.O. Box 139
Lagos

Federal Fisheries Service
Victoria Island
P.M.B. 12529
Lagos
Director: Mr. E. O. Bayagbona

Federal Government Printer
Lagos
Federal Government Printer: Mr. A. S. G. Nelson

Federal Institute of Industrial Research
P.M.B. 1023
Ikeja
Director: Dr. I. A. Akinrele
Librarian: Mrs. B. Ariyo

Federal Office of Statistics
Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction
P.M.B. 12528
Lagos
Deputy Chief Statistician: Mr. M. A. Adedayo

Information Division
Federal Ministry of Information
P.M.B. 2558
Lagos
Acting Director: Mr. O. Nzekwu

Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 109
Lagos
Secretary: Mr. Kola Deisi

Lagos City Council
City Hall
Lagos
Town Clerk: Alhaji H. A. B. Fasinro

Lagos State Gover[illegible]
2 King George V Road
Lagos
Principal Secretary: Mr. J. O. Adeyemi Bero

Lagos State Government Secretariat
City Hall
Lagos

Ministry of Education
Senate Building
Lagos
Director of Research and Information: Mr. J. N. U. Etukenyen

National Library
P.M.B. 12626
Lagos
Director: Mr. Simeon B. Aje

Nigerian Book Suppliers, Ltd.
P.O. Box 3670
Lagos
Manager: Mrs. Irene Fatayi-Williams

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation
P.M.B. 12504
Lagos
Record Librarian: Mr. Lawrence Akaya

Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
P.O. Box 1727
Lagos
Director General: Mr. O. Ojedokun
Librarian: Mr. Banji Oluruntegbe

Nigerian Museum
Lagos
Curator: Mrs. Emily Aig-Imoukhuede

Nigerian National Press
P.M.B. 1154
Apapa
Acting Editor of *Morning Post:* Mr. Abiodun Sogunle

People's Publishing Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 3121
Lagos
Managing Director: Mr. Olu Akinsanya

Publications Bureau
Scientific, Technical, and Research Commission (STRC)
Organization of African Unity
P.M.B. 2359
Lagos
Administrative Assistant: Mr. A. R. Durojaiye

Research Department
Central Bank of Nigeria
P.M.B. 12194
Lagos
Senior Administrative Assistant (Publications): Mr. F. A. Onipede

University of Lagos
Yaba, Lagos
Library
University Librarian: Mr. E. B. Bankole
School of African and Asian Studies
Acting Dean: Dr. Adeboye Babalola

Benin City

Ethiope Publishing Corporation
P.M.B. 1192
Benin City

Government Printer
Mid-Western State Government
P.M.B. 1039
Benin City
Government Printer: Mr. S. M. U. Asemota

Information Department
Mid-Western State Government
P.M.B. 1062
Benin City
Principal Information Officer: Mr. Peter M. Ayeni

Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research
P.M.B. 1030
Benin City
Librarian: Mr. I. O. N. Nwaokolo

Nigerian Observer
Midwest Newspapers Corporation
18 Airport Road
Benin City
General Manager: Mr. J. Ifidon Ola

Statistics Division
Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction
Mid-Western State Government
Benin City
Senior Statistician: Mr. A. D. U. Eriekpare

University of Benin
P. M. B. 1154
Benin City
Librarian: Mr. John Harris

Nsukka

University of Nigeria
Nsukka
Institute of African Studies
Acting Director: Dr. A. E. Afigbo
Library
Librarian: Mr. S. C. Nwoye
Africana Librarian: Mr. J. C. Anafulu

Enugu

Central State Library
P.M.B. 1026
Enugu
Deputy Director: Mr. Njoku Ukaonu

Government Printer
East-Central State Government
Enugu
Deputy Government Printer: Mr. C. C. Arinze

Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction
East-Central State Government
Enugu
Deputy Permanent Secretary: Mr. C. A. Chukwunyelu
Chief Statistician: Mr. J. O. Osemeka

Ministry of Education
East-Central State Government
Enugu
Chief Inspector of Education: Mr. B. O. Ajuku

Ministry of Information and Home Affairs
East-Central State Government
P.M.B. 1036
Enugu
Deputy Permanent Secretary: Mr. S. I. M. Ogwo

Ministry of Trade and Industry
East-Central State Government
P.M.B. 1012
Enugu
Permanent Secretary: Mr. O. F. Obi

National Archives—Enugu Branch
Enugu
Senior Archivist: Mr. B. N. Fejokwu

Nwankwo-Ifejika & Co.
P.O. Box 430
Enugu
Executive Director: Mr. Samuel Ifejika
Managing Director: Mr. Arthur A. Nwankwo

Renaissance
Reveille Printing and Publishing Co.
P.M.B. 1139
Enugu
Director: Mr. Gilbert O. Ofodile

University of Nigeria
Enugu Campus
Enugu
Economic Development Institute (EDI)
Director: Dr. S. U. Ugoh
Library
Sub-Librarian: Mrs. Dorothy S. Obi

Port Harcourt

College of Science and Technology
P.M.B. 5080
Port Harcourt
Librarian: Mr. Jigekuma A. Ombu

Government Printer
Ministry of Information and Home Affairs
Rivers State Government
P.M.B. 5049
Port Harcourt
Government Printer: Mr. M. O. Harrison

Libraries Division
Ministry of Information and Home Affairs
Rivers State Government
P.M.B. 5049
Port Harcourt
Chief Librarian: Mr. Gbole N. Nwikina

Nigerian Tide
Rivers State Newspapers Corp.
P.M.B. 5072
Port Harcourt

Statistics Division
Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction
Rivers State Government
Port Harcourt
Chief Statistician: Mr. T. D. Ikoko

Calabar

Civil Service Training Centre
8 Marian Road
Calabar
Principal: Mr. E. O. Idout

Hope Waddell Press
Calabar

Information Division
Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs
South-Eastern State Government
P.O. Box 1045
Calabar
Director: Mr. John D. Ekwere

Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction
South-Eastern State Government
Calabar
Permanent Secretary: Mr. A. U. Usoro

Ministry of Justice Library
South-Eastern State Government
Calabar
Librarian: Mr. E. S. Ekpe

Nigerian Chronicle
South-Eastern State Newspaper Corporation
P.M.B. 1074
Calabar

South Eastern State Judiciary
Calabar
Chief Justice: Hon. D. A. R. Alexander

State Central Library
P.O. Box 1045
Calabar
Librarian: Mrs. Ekei Essien Oku

Kaduna

College of Science and Technology
P.M.B. 2021
Kaduna

Geological Survey Division
P.M.B. 2007
Kaduna
Acting Director: Mr. C. N. Okezie
Librarian: Mrs. P. A. Otaigbe

History of Northern Nigeria Committee
P.O. Box 2006
Kaduna
Director: Professor Abdullahi Smith

Ministry of Information
North-Central State Government
P.M.B. 2054
Kaduna
Chief Information Officer: Alhaji Sani Katsina

National Archives—Kaduna Branch
Kaduna
Acting Senior Archivist: Mr. A. A. Aborisade
Archivist: Miss Hafsat M. Akambi

New Nigeria Development Company, Ltd. (NNDC)
P.M.B. 2120
Kaduna
Company Secretary: Mr. Halilu Usman Bida

New Nigerian Newspapers, Ltd.
P.O. Box 254
Kaduna
Note: Publishes *Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo* and *New Nigerian*

Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research
P.M.B. 2077
Kaduna
Senior Research Officer: Mr. K. Riordan

North-Central State Library
P.M.B. 2061
Kaduna
Senior Librarian: Mr. J. A. O. Faseyi

Planning and Administrative Division
Ministry of Education
North-Central State Government
Kaduna
Senior Education Officer: Mallam Husaini Hayat

Printing Division
Ministry of Information
North-Central State Government
P.M.B. 2020
Kaduna
Government Printer: Mr. S. B. T. Obayomi

Zaria

A.B.U. Bookshop, Ltd.
Zaria
Manager: Mr. S. Muhammed

Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria
Department of Library Science
Head: Professor J. M. M. Grey-Theriot

Institute of Administration
P.M.B. 1013
Librarian: Mr. N. O. Ita

Library
Assistant Librarian: Mrs. M. A. Parfitt
Exchange Librarian: Mr. Inuwa Diko

Gaskiya Corporation
Zaria
Manager: Mr. A. Scott

Northern Nigerian Publishing Co. (NNPC)
Zaria

Kano

Abdullahi Bayero College
P.M.B. 3011
Kano
Provost: Alhaji Shehu Galadanci
Assistant Librarian: Miss Winifred May

Information Division
Ministry of Information
Kano State Government
Kano
Permanent Secretary: Alhaji Alfa Wali

Printing Division
Ministry of Information
Kano State Government
Kano
Government Printer: Mr. Gilbert G. Turundu

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg

Chamber of Mines
P.O. Box 809
Johannesburg
Librarian: Mrs. Maureen Booth

Christian Institute
P.O. Box 31135
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
Secretary: Mr. J. Debruyn

Johannesburg Public Library
Johannesburg
Librarian: Miss Anna H. Smith
Head of Africana Library: Mrs. B. Nagelgast

Microfile Ltd.
P.O. Box 4552
Johannesburg
Manager: Mrs. Thelma Perrow

National Institute for Personnel Research
P.O. Box 10319
Johannesburg

Non-European Affairs Department
City of Johannesburg
P.O. Box 5382
Johannesburg
Director: Mr. J. De Villiers
Director of Information: Mr. E. C. De Villiers

Post
P.O. Box 3413
Johannesburg

Progressive Party
Witwatersrand Region Office
103 Rand Central
Jeppe Street
Johannesburg
Youth Director: Mr. Allan Graham

Rand Afrikaans University Library
P.O. Box 524
Johannesburg
Librarian: Mr. H. O. Zastrau

Rand Daily Mail
South African Associated Newspapers, Ltd.
P.O. Box 1138
Johannesburg

Rapport
P.O. Box 8422
Johannesburg

SPROCAS [Special Project for Christian Action in Society]
P.O. Box 31134
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
Director: Mr. Peter Randall

South Africa Foundation
P.O. Box 7006
Johannesburg
Director General: Mr. Louis B. Gerber
Information Manager: Mr. S. Press

South African Council of Churches
P.O. Box 31190
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
Director of Publications: Mr. John W. De-Gruchy

South African Institute of International Affairs
Jan Smuts House
P.O. Box 31596
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
Director: Mr. C. J. A. Barratt
Librarian: Miss Gillian Nicholson

South African Institute of Race Relations
P.O. Box 97
Johannesburg
Director: Mr. F. J. Van Wyk
Research Assistant and Archivist: Mr. R. F. Margo

The Star
Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 1014
Johannesburg

Frank R. Thorold (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 241
Johannesburg

Die Transvaler
Voortrekkerpers Bpk.
P.O. Box 8124
Braamfontein
Johannesburg

United South African National Party [United Party]
P.O. Box 3835
Johannesburg
Deputy Leader and Director of Information: Hon. S. J. Marais Steyn

University of the Witwatersrand Library
Jan Smuts Avenue
Johannesburg
Librarian: Mr. John W. Perry
Archivist: Mr. I. Isaacson

Potchefstroom

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education
Ferdinand Postma Library
Potchefstroom
Librarian: Professor H. C. Van Rooy
Deputy Librarian: Mr. C. J. H. Lessing

Roodepoort

International Library of African Music
P.O. Box 138
Roodepoort
Ethnomusicologist: Mr. Andrew Tracey

Pretoria

Africa Institute
P.O. Box 630
Pretoria
Director: Professor Jan H. Moolman
Secretary: Mr. P. W. Esterhuysen

Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing
Private Bag 250
Pretoria
Deputy Secretary: Mr. C. F. Crafford

Department of Agricultural Technical Services
Private Bag 116
Pretoria
Director of Publications: Mr. D. B. Marais

Department of Bantu Administration and Development
P.O. Box 384
Pretoria
Government Ethnologist: Dr. N. J. Van Warmelo

Department of Information
Private Bag 152
Pretoria
Deputy Director: Mr. J. H. O. Adendorff

Department of National Education
Division of Library Services
Private Bag 122
Pretoria
Chief Librarian: Mr. I. F. A. De Villiers

Department of Statistics
Private Bag 44
Pretoria
Secretary for Statistics: Mr. D. P. J. Botha
Deputy Chief Secretary: Mr. W. J. Pretorius

Government Archives
Private Bag 236
Pretoria
Director: Dr. J. H. Esterhuyse

Government Printer
Private Bag 85
Pretoria
Deputy Government Printer: Mr. P. J. De Jager

Herstigte Nasionale Party
P.O. Box 1888
Pretoria
Editor of *Afrikaner*: Mr. B. M. Schoeman

Human Sciences Research Council
Private Bag 41
Pretoria
Public Relations Officer: Dr. A. J. Venter
Director, Institute for Information and Special Services: Dr. C. E. Prinsloo

National Film Board
P.M.B. X240
Pretoria
Deputy Director: Mr. M. C. Gouws
Head, Microfilm Division: Mr. R. Van Wyk de Vries

National Party
P.O. Box 245
Pretoria
Chairman, Publications Department: Mr. Hennie Smit

Pretoria News
P.O. Box 439
Pretoria

South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA)
P.O. Box 2768
Pretoria
Director: Dr. C. J. Jooste

South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
P.O. Box 395
Pretoria
Director, Information and Research Services: Mr. D. G. Kingwill

South African Reserve Bank
Church Square
Pretoria
Senior Research Officer and Librarian: Mr. J. Meiring

State Library
P.O. Box 397
Pretoria
Director: Dr. H. J. Aschenborn

Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns
P.O. Box 538
Pretoria
Chief Secretary: Mr. D. J. Van Niekerk

Transvaal Museum
P.O. Box 413
Pretoria
Director: Mr. C. K. Brain

Transvaal Provincial Administration
Provincial Secretariat
Pretoria
Provincial Secretary: Mr. J. G. Van der Merwe

Transvaal Provincial Council
Pretoria
Clerk: Mr. H. S. Van Rooyen
Clerk Assistant: Mr. J. G. A. Meyer

University of Pretoria
Merensky Library
Pretoria
Librarian: Mr. A. J. Van den Berghe

University of South Africa Library
P.O. Box 392
Pretoria
Librarian: Mr. John Willemse
Exchange Librarian: Mr. P. J. De Jager

J. L. Van Schaik (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 724
Pretoria
Manager: Mr. W. P. Van der Merwe

Sovenga

University of the North Library
P.O. Sovenga, Transvaal
Librarian: Mr. C. P. Bothma
Sub-Librarian: Mr. Seth Manaka

Bloemfontein

Bloemfontein Public Library
P.O. Box 1029
Bloemfontein
Librarian: Miss B. Levy

The Friend
P.O. Box 245
Bloemfontein

Institute for Contemporary History
University of the Orange Free State
Bloemfontein
Assistant Director: Mrs. C. Marais

National Museum
P.O. Box 266
Bloemfontein
Director: Mr. J. J. Overholzer

Orange Free State Archives
Private Bag X0504
Bloemfontein
Deputy Director: Mr. R. A. Lewis

Provincial Library Service
H. F. Verwoerd Building
Bloemfontein
Acting Director: Mr. J. G. Fansegrouw

Provincial Secretariat
H. F. Verwoerd Building
Bloemfontein
Clerk: Mr. H. J. J. Fourie

University of the Orange Free State
P.O. Box 339
Bloemfontein
Librarian: Mr. F. J. Potgieter

Cape Town

Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Affairs
University of Cape Town
Rondebosch
Cape Town
Director: Professor Hendrik W. Van der Merwe

Administration of Coloured Affairs
Private Bag 9008
Cape Town

The Argus
Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 56
Cape Town

A. A. Balkema
P.O. Box 3117
Cape Town

Die Burger
Nasionale Koerante Bpk.
P.O. Box 692
Cape Town

Cape Provincial Library Service
P.O. Box 2108
Cape Town
Director: Mr. G. R. Morris

Cape Times
P.O. Box 11
Cape Town

Controller of Stores
Cape of Good Hope Province
P.O. Box 2710
Cape Town
Assistant Controller: Mr. J. Lund

Dutch Reformed Church [Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk]
P.O. Box 930
Cape Town
Director, Information Service: Mr. W. A. Landman
Archivist: Dr. A. P. Smit

Government Printer
P.O. Box 571
Cape Town
Government Printer: Mr. C. A. Greeff

Library of Parliament
Parliament House
Cape Town
Chief Librarian: Mr. J. C. Quinton

National Union of South African Students
202 Film Centre
17 Jamieson St.
Cape Town

South African Library
Queen Victoria Street
Cape Town
Director: Dr. A. M. Lewin Robinson

South African Museum
P.O. Box 61
Cape Town
Director: Dr. T. H. Barry

South African Museums Association
P.O. Box 61
Cape Town

South African National Gallery
Government Avenue
Cape Town
Director: Dr. Matthys Bokhorst

State Archives
Private Bag 9025
Cape Town
Chief Archivist: Miss J. H. Davies

C. Struik (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 1144
Cape Town

University of Cape Town
J. W. Jagger Library
Private Bag, Rondebosch
Cape Town
Librarian: Miss L. E. Taylor

Stellenbosch

University of Stellenbosch
Stellenbosch, Cape Province

Library (Private Bag 5036)
Librarian: Mr. F. Du Plessis

Bureau of Economic Research
Chief Economist: Mr. Adriaan J. M. De Vries

Transport Research Centre
Director: Mr. B. C. Floor

Bellville

University of the Western Cape Library
Private Bag
P.O. Kasselsvlei
Bellville, Cape Province
Librarian: Mr. A. P. S. De Kock

Port Elizabeth

Eastern Province Herald
E. P. Newspapers, Ltd.
P.O. Box 1117
Port Elizabeth

Grotius Publications
P.O. Box 1091
Port Elizabeth

South African Wool Commission
18 Grahamstown Road
Port Elizabeth
Managing Director: Mr. F. Van Wijk

University of Port Elizabeth
P.O. Box 1600
Port Elizabeth

Library
Chief Librarian: Mr. J. C. Cronje

Institute for Planning Research
Director: Professor J. F. Potgieter

Grahamstown

Rhodes University
P.O. Box 94
Grahamstown

Institute of Social and Economic Research
Director: Professor D. Hobart Houghton

J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology
Director: Mrs. Margaret M. Smith

Library
Librarian: Dr. F. G. Van der Reit

Alice

University of Fort Hare Library
Private Bag 314
Alice, Cape Province
Librarian: Mr. M. Spruyt
Deputy Librarian: Mr. Ephraim Makhanya

King William's Town

Executive Council
Ciskeian Legislative Assembly
Private Bag 426
King William's Town
Chief Executive Councillor: Chief J. K. M. Mabandla

Imvo Zabantsundu
Afrikaanse Pers Bpk.
P.O. Box 190
King William's Town

Kaffrarian Museum
3 Lower Albert Road
King William's Town
Director: Mr. Derek M. Comins

Umtata

Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Umtata, Transkei
Assistant Secretary: Mr. J. Marais

Department of the Interior
Umtata, Transkei
Assistant Secretary: Mr. I. H. Balk

Legislative Assembly Library
Umtata, Transkei
Librarian: Mr. W. W. T. M. Mbele

Pietermaritzburg

Department of Education and Culture
Kwa Zulu Government Service
Private Bag 9047
Pietermaritzburg
Professional Assistant: Mr. J. J. P. De Wet

Natal Archives
Private Bag 9012
Pietermaritzburg
Deputy Archivist: Miss O. M. Turner

Natal Provincial Council
Pietermaritzburg
Clerk: Mr. G. T. Barkell-Martin

Natal Provincial Library Service
Private Bag 9016
Pietermaritzburg
Director: Mr. C. J. Fourie

Natal Society Library
P.O. Box 415
Pietermaritzburg
Librarian: Miss Ursula E. M. Judd

Natal Witness
P.O. Box 362
Pietermaritzburg

Shuter and Shooter (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 109
Pietermaritzburg

University of Natal Library
Pietermaritzburg Campus
P.O. Box 375
Pietermaritzburg
Assistant Librarian: Miss C. Vietzen

Durban

Butterworth and Co. (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 792
Durban
Assistant Director: Mr. E. A. Barns

Daily News
Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 1491
Durban

Durban Municipal Library
David Don Collection of Africana
City Hall
P.O. Box 917
Durban
Reference Librarian: Miss E. Van Heyningen

Durban Museum and Art Gallery
City Hall
Smith Street
Durban
Director: Mr. P. A. Clancey

Ilanga
P.O. Box 2159
Durban

Killie Campbell Africana Library
University of Natal Library
220 Marriot Road
Durban
Assistant Librarian: Miss E. M. Van der Linde

The Leader
Bramdaw Publications (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 2471
Durban

Natal Mercury
Robinson & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.
P.O. Box 950
Durban

University of Durban-Westville Library
Private Bag 4001
Durban
Librarian: Mr. R. De Wet

University of Natal
Durban Campus
King George V Avenue
Durban

Department of Economics
Director: Mr. Gavin G. Maasdorp

Institute for Social Research
Acting Director: Mr. Lawrence Schlemmer

University Library
Librarian: Mr. F. Scholtz

Kwa-Dlangezwa

University of Zululand
Private Bag
Kwa-Dlangezwa, via Empangeni
Natal
Vice-Chancellor and Rector: Professor J. A. Maré
Librarian: Mr. D. J. Theron

BOTSWANA

Gaberone

Agricultural Information Service
Ministry of Agriculture
Private Bag 3
Gaberone
Publication Officer: Mr. R. Batshogile

Botswana Book Centre
P.O. Box 91
Gaberone

Botswana Democratic Party
P.O. Box 28
Gaberone
Party Secretary: Mr. Patrick K. Balopi

Botswana Information Services
P.O. Box 51
Gaberone
Press Officer: Mr. Gynther Adolphsen
Editor of *Kutlwano:* Mr. Kgosi Lebotse

Botswana National Development Bank
P.O. Box 225
Gaberone
Manager: Mr. A. G. Woodcock

Botswana National Library Service
P.O. Box 245
Gaberone
Director: Mr. D. E. Stiles

Botswana Trade Union Education Centre
P.O. Box 440
Gaberone
Director: Mr. T. Loebarth

Government Press
P.O. Box 87
Gaberone
Government Printer: Mr. D. Mackay

National Assembly
P.O. Box 240
Gaberone
Clerk: Mr. G. T. Matenge
Clerk Assistant: Mr. I. P. Gontse

National Museum and Art Gallery
P.O. Box 114
Gaberone
Curator: Mr. Alec C. Campbell

University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland
Gaberone Branch
P.O. Box 22
Gaberone
Librarian: Miss Shelagh M. Willet

Lobatsi

Geological Survey
Private Bag 14
Lobatsi
Librarian: Miss S. R. Akehurst

High Court
P.O. Box 1
Lobatsi
Chief Justice: Hon. Akinola Aguda

LESOTHO

Maseru

Agricultural Information Service
P.O. Box 24
Maseru
Press Officer: Mr. Lesole A. Thulo

Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 455
Maseru
Senior Statistician: Mr. F. M. Borotho

Central Planning Office
P.O. Box 630
Maseru

Department of Education
Ministry of Health, Education, and Social Welfare
P.O. Box 47
Maseru
Principal Education Officer: Mr. I. L. Monase

Department of Information
P.O. Box 353
Maseru
Acting Head: Mr. H. M. Motsoene

Government Archives
P.O. Box 47
Maseru
Curator: Mr. J. Manyeli
Government Press
Maseru
Government Printer: Mr. S. Maubec

Health Department
Ministry of Health, Education, and Social Welfare
P.O. Box 514
Maseru
Permanent Secretary for Health: Mr. P. M. J. Rasekoai

Lesotho Scientific Association
P.O. Box 717
Maseru

National Assembly
Library
P.O. Box 190
Maseru
Clerk of the Assembly: Mr. Theodore S. Ntoampe

Treasury
P.O. Box 401
Maseru
Chief Collector of Revenue: Mr. Z. M. Sello

Roma

University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland Library
Roma
Librarian: Mr. James Hutton

Morija

Sesuto Book Depot
P.O. Box 4
Morija
Manager: Mr. Bethuel N. Sekhesa

Mazenod

Mazenod Institute
Mazenod

SWAZILAND

Mbabane

Attorney General's Office
P.O. Box 578
Mbabane
Acting Attorney General: Mr. David Cohen

Central Statistical Office
P.O. Box 456
Mbabane
Chief Statistician: Mr. L. W. Clarke

Department of Economic Planning
Mbabane House
P.O. Box 170
Mbabane

Government Archives
Secretariat Building
P.O. Box 946
Mbabane
Archivist: Mr. V. W. Hiller

Imbokodvo National Movement
Mbabane
Permanent Secretary: Mr. S. J. S. Sibanyoni

Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 162
Mbabane

Ministry of Education
P.O. Box 391
Mbabane
Chief Education Officer: Mr. L. Sithebe

Ministry of Finance
P.O. Box 443
Mbabane

Ngwane National Liberatory Congress
P.O. Box 326
Mbabane

Swaziland Electricity Board
P.O. Box 258
Mbabane

Swaziland Government Information Services
P.O. Box 464
Mbabane
Senior Information Officer: Mr. R. Dludlu

Swaziland Parliament
House of Assembly
P.O. Box 475
Mbabane
Speaker: Mr. Ian Aers

Swaziland Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 28
Mbabane
Manager: Mr. Eric Vass

Swaziland Railway
P.O. Box 475
Mbabane

Times of Swaziland
P.O. Box 28
Mbabane

Treasury Department
P.O. Box 38
Mbabane
Accountant General: Mr. M. O. Udeiriry

Luyengo

University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland
Swaziland Campus
P.O. Luyengo
Vice-Chancellor: Professor S. M. Guma
Librarian: Mr. Stanley Made

MOZAMBIQUE

Lourenço Marques

Arquivo Histórico
C.P. 2033
Lourenço Marques
Director: Dr. Alexandre Lobato

A. W. Bayly & Ca., Lta.
C.P. 185
Lourenço Marques

Banco Nacional Ultramarino
Centro de Documentação e Informaçã
C.P. 423
Lourenço Marques
Chief: Mr. Ilídio Rocha

Biblioteca Nacional
C.P. 141
Lourenço Marques
Director: Dr. Rui A. Sanches Gama

Câmara do Comércio
C.P. 155
Lourenço Marques
President: Dr. Eduardo Capucho Paulo

Câmara Municipal
Secção de Cultura
C.P. 251
Lourenço Marques
Secretary: Mr. Lima Antones

Centro de Informação e Turismo
Serviços de Cultura Popular
C.P. 614
Lourenço Marques
Chief: Mr. António Rita Ferreira

Comando Naval de Moçambique
Lourenço Marques

Commissão dos Monumentos Nacionais
C.P. 268
Lourenço Marques
Director: Mr. Pedro Quirino da Fonseca

Conselho Legislativo
Lourenço Marques
Secretary: Mrs. Deolinda Benoliel

Diario
C.P. 536
Lourenço Marques

Direcção dos Serviços de Fazenda e Contabilidade
Praça Infante D. Henrique
Lourenço Marques
Director: Mr. Delfim Teixeira Sobrinho

Direcção dos Serviços de Planeamento e Integração Económica
Av. Afonse de Albuquerque, 21
Lourenço Marques
Provincial Inspector: Dr. Fernando Nascimento

Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística
C.P. 493
Lourenço Marques
Sub-Director: Dr. Maria de Lurdes Santos

Imprensa Nacional
C.P. 275
Lourenço Marques
Administrator: Mr. Mário Campos Lobo

Instituto de Investigação Agronómica
C.P. 1731
Lourenço Marques
Director: Eng. A. Baião Esteves

Instituto de Investigação Cientifica
C.P. 1780
Lourenço Marques
Director: Professor Dr. Alberto Xavier da Cunha Marques

Instituto de Investigação Veterinária
C.P. 1922
Lourenço Marques

Livraria Texto
C.P. 4030
Lourenço Marques
Manager: Mr. Rui Oliveira

Minerva Central (J. A. Carvalho & Ca., Lda.)
C.P. 212
Lourenço Marques
Manager: Mr. Joaquim Carreia Saraiva

Noticias
C.P. 327
Lourenço Marques

Radio Clube de Moçambique
C.P. 2000
Lourenço Marques

Sociedade de Estudos da Província de Moçambique
C.P. 1138
Lourenço Marques
Secretary: Mr. Acácio Lobo

Tempo
C.P. 2917
Lourenço Marques

A Tribuna
C.P. 1822
Lourenço Marques

Universidade de Lourenço Marques
Biblioteca Geral
C.P. 257
Lourenço Marques
Director: Dr. Jorge Morais Barbosa
Chief Librarian: Mrs. Maria Antonia Santos

Beira

Notícias da Beira
C.P. 81
Beira

ANGOLA

Luanda

Banco de Angola
Luanda
Technical Assistant: Mrs. Otelinda C. P. Gonçalves de Almeida

Biblioteca Nacional
C.P. 2915
Luanda
Director: Dr. Alvaro Carmo Vaz

Câmara Municipal
Largo da Mutamba
Luanda
Vice-President: Dr. Armando Almeida e Cunha
Librarian: Mrs. Maria Manuela Maranhas

Centro de Informação e Turismo de Angola (CITA)
Serviços de Informação
C.P. 1240
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